FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

OL. XVI.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 22, 1833. [NO. 816.

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ERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per
for the first, & thirty cents for each succeed-
blication. Advertisers are requested to state
nber of insertions desired, or they will be con-
till forbid, and charged accordingly.
rs to the Editor must be post paid.

DRAKE & ATKINS,
Have just received,
Bags prime green Coffee,
15 do. Cuba do.
Bushels Liverpool Salt.
ry 8th, 1833. 14-3w.

BONNETS and HATS.
1 Case Tuscan BONNETS,
1 do Belgian ditto.
2 do Misses, assorted.
—*Also*—
30 doz. Palm leaf HATS,
per Steam Boat Henrietta, and for sale by
AMOS KIMBALL.
8, 1833. 14-tf

UABLE PLANTATION
FOR SALE.
ubscriber is authorized to sell that valuable
tation belonging to Lundy Lee, containing
0 acres, and lying in Sampson County, on
road from Sampson C. House to Averasbo-
d the direct road from Sampson C. House
, 46 miles from Raleigh, and 18 or 20 from
ough. On the premises are a good two
elling and the usual Out Houses. It is an
stand for a Public House, as the road is
quented. If not sold by the 26th instant, it
at day, on the premises, be rented for one
r further information, apply to the Subscri-
, at Cox's Store, Sampson, who lives near
and will show it to any person desirous of
g. The terms will be made accommodat
part of the purchase money cash, and one
ears credit for the balance.
WILLIAMS COX, *Agent*
8.—14-3t. *for Lundy Lee.*

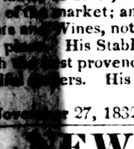
List of Lands,
old for the Taxes due thereon for the years
and 1831. The sale to take place at the
se in Fayetteville, on the 8th day of Fe-
Tax.
supposed to be Alexander Munn's,
ed, on Dobbin's Creek, Cents. 75
ugh Cravy, waters of Black river, not
30
ary McCall, on Puppy Creek, 43
North side of Rowan street, Dav. Hay's, 30
on Rum Creek, Estate of A. Smith, $1 00
do do do 10
do do do 74
owpen Branch, do do 32
JOHN BLACK, *Late Sheriff.*
8, 1833. 14-ts.

gs cut NAILS assorted from 4d to 20d, just
eived and for sale by
J. MUNN.
13. 71tf.

KSON HOTEL.
Liberty Point,
AYETTEVILLE, N. C.
bscriber tenders his sincere thanks to the
for the very liberal encouragement he has
received, and hopes by unceasing assidu-
a greater portion of patronage. He
re in stating, that he has just erected a
el on the spot where he formerly lived.
as usual, shall be supplied with the luxu-
market; and his Bar furnished with Li-
Wines, not inferior to any Public House in
His Stables are also new, well supplied
st provender, and attended by careful and
ers. His charges will be moderate.
WADDLE CADE.
27, 1832. 8-tf.

EW STORE.
scriber respectfully informs the public,
has taken the Store lately erected by
, on the south side of Person street, a
ast of Market Square, where he is now
nd intends keeping constantly on hand, a
y of the following articles.
een COFFEE,
Porto Rico and N. Orleans SUGAR,
and Alum Salt,
nd English Iron,
nd Blister Steel,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
der, Shot and Lead,
Axes, Spades and Shovels,
ging, Bale Rope and Twine,
ns, Halters and Weeding Hoes,
Medicines,
ump Sugar, Copperas,
Glass and Putty; Bellows, Anvils, Vises,
upper Leather,
DRY GOODS,
KERY, HATS AND SHOES.
ON AND WOOL CARDS, &c. &c.
further enumeration, his Stock compri-
ment particularly adapted to the country
which he is disposed to sell at fair prices
untry produce, for which he will at all
e highest market prices.
WILL. O. JEFFREYS.
y Commission Business will also meet
ttention. W. O. J.
1-tf.

atches, Jewelry, &c.
J. CAMPBELL,
HAS just received and offers
for sale, at his Old Stand,
a few doors West of the Market
Square, a new and handsome as
sortment of



WATCHES,
AND
ONABLE JEWELRY,
ARE, FINE CUTLERY, MILITARY
ATHEMATICAL and MUSICAL IN
'S, FINE PAINTS, PERFUMERY, &c.
almost every article usually found in
s of the kind.
Dec. 4. 9-*tf.*
and Watch repairing and other
e thankfully received and punctually

FOR SALE,
119 KEGS WHITE LEAD, warranted pure,
102 Gall. Lamp Oil,
2000 lbs. Glauber Salts, 900 lbs. Epsom,
200 lbs. Chloride Lime,
1 bale Hops,
1 carboy Aquafortis,
1 do Sulphuric Acid,
7 Hampers Black Bottles,
Linseed, Train and Sweet Oil,
Glass 8x10 and 10x12, Putty in bladders,
Ink Powder and Liquid Ink, Maynard & Noyes',
Red and coloured wafers,
Syrup Sassaparilla and Liverwort,
Swaim's Panacea, (genuine,)
Indelible Ink,
Maccasar and Bear's Oil, (genuine,)
Peppermint and Boneset Lozenges,
Chlorine Tooth-wash, a very superior article for cleansing the Teeth, (genuine,)
Osborne's Superior Water Colours, in Maple and Mahogony Boxes,
Superior Hair, Clothes, Hatter's, Paint and White-wash Brushes,
Surgeon and Dentist Instruments, superior quality,
Hull's, Eberlee's and common Trusses,
Shop Furniture, Crucibles, Retorts, and evaporating Dishes,
Patent Medicines, (a large assortment.)
ALSO,
Almonds, Raisins, Filberts & English Walnuts.
R. MAYNARD & CO.
October 2. 800-tf.

Specific for Ague and Fever.
THOMAS'S INDIAN MEDICAMENTUM,
AN infallible remedy for Ague and Fever, and all diseases of the stomach, arising from bile. Experience, the surest and most convincing teacher, has most satisfactorily proved the efficacy of this medicine, as a remedy for the above named diseases.
It has frequently been tried, in long standing cases of Ague and Fever, and has been attended with success. If resorted to on the first attack of the Ague, one dose is sufficient.
Patients who use this medicine, will not find themselves, while using it, under the necessity of changing their ordinary diet, or suspending their attention to business.
When the stomach is surcharged with bile, one dose of the **MEDICAMENTUM** gives relief, as it cleanses the stomach of all morbid humours and prevents all predisposition to head-ache, indigestion and fevers, it will be found to be one of the most useful and convenient Spring and Fall purgatives that can be resorted to.
For sale by
THOMAS COCHRAN,
North East corner of Market Square

To the Public.
THE Subscribers do most cheerfully recommend *THOMAS'S INDIAN MEDICAMENTUM*, for Agues and Fevers, having suffered much from that distressing complaint and found no permanent relief until they made use of that Medicine. It is perfectly safe and gives immediate relief when taken according to directions.
ARCH'D SMITH,
NEILL McNAIR,
CASWELL S. BRAY.
July 9th, 1832. 88-tf.

Removal.
JAMES KYLE
HAS removed to his New Brick Store, at his Old Stand, corner of Market Square and Hay street, where he is now receiving a large and general assortment of
DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & GROCERIES,
Also, an assortment of
BEST ANCHOR BOLTING CLOTHS,
All of which will be offered at reduced prices, by wholesale or retail.
March 20. 72tf.

NOTICE.
ALL Persons that are indebted to the subscriber, either by bond, note or book account, are particularly requested to call and settle the same, as I am closing my business in Fayetteville. Longer indulgence cannot be given.
HENRY L. JONES.
December 18th, 1832. 11-tf

For Sale—*For Cash or Produce*,
6 Hhds. N. O. and Porto Rico SUGAR,
10 Bags Coffee,
50 Kegs cut Nails, assorted, from 4d to 20d.
Castings, a handsome assortment,
Heavy Trace Chains, Axes, Shovels, Cotton and Wool Cards, Wagon boxes, Swedes and English Iron, Copperas, Saltpetre, Madder, Indigo, &c. &c.
—ALSO—
AN ASSORTMENT OF STAPLE
Dry Goods,
MEN'S CLOAKS.
1000 bushels Liverpool and Alum SALT.
JOHN MUNN.
December 4, 1832. §9-tf.§

For Sale,
A NEAT family CARRIAGE and Pannel GIG.—*Also*, BAROUCHES, Stick GIGS, light WAGONS, &c.
GARDNER & McKETHAN,
COACH MAKERS.
Fayetteville, December 4, 1832. 9tf.

NOTICE.
JUST received, per Steam Boat Henrietta, the following Goods:
5 hhds prime Sugar,
8 bbls Tanners' Oil,
1 hhd best Winter Lamp Oil,
20 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
200 lbs Dry Do.
20 boxes 8x10 Window Glass,
2 tons Castings, assorted, some large Pots and Kettles, Wagon Boxes, &c.
1 Ceroon best Spanish Indigo,
Spanish Brown, Epsom and Glauber Salts,
Ginger, Madder, Camphor, &c.
JONES FULLER.
Nov. 27, 1832. 8-tf

New and Cheap
Fancy Goods.
H. CAMPBELL, JR.
GRATEFUL for past favors, informs his friends, and the Public, that he will still remain at the old Stand, on the North side of Hay-street, a few doors above the Market House, where he is now receiving a large supply of
Fall and Winter Goods,
comprising all that is New and Fashionable, carefully selected by himself, in New York and Philadelphia; and is now determined to sell very low, for Cash, Wholesale and Retail.
It is particularly requested, that all those, who have been so often called on for payment of their accounts, and have hitherto neglected to do so, will now make immediate payment, as it is necessary that all old accounts should be settled without any delay.
H. CAMPBELL, Jr.
***N. B.*—Daily Expected,** A Large Assortment of all kinds of SILK THREAD LACES, New Style of Goods for Ladies' Dresses; IMPERIAL TEA, in Canisters, LOAF and LUMP SUGAR, &c. &c., with great variety of other Articles, too tedious to enumerate. H. C., Jr.
Fayetteville, 18th Sept., 1832. 98-tf

Travelling Trunks and Bags.
JUST received an assortment of Leather TRAVELLING TRUNKS and BAGS.
For sale by
A. KIMBALL.
November 13. §6-tf.§

FISH.
20 Boxes prime Cod FISH.
For sale by A. KIMBALL.
November 13. ‖6-tf.‖

Sugar and Coffee.
JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,
ST. Croix and New Orleans SUGARS, in hhds.
Porto-Rico ditto, in bbls.
5 bags sup. old white COFFEE, for family use.
JOHN MUNN.
April 17. 76tf.

NEW FIRM.
THE Subscribers respectfully announce to their friends and the public, that they have purchased the Stock of Goods of Mr. *Duncan Smith*, and intend conducting the Tailoring Business under the Firm of
SMITH, McDONALD & CO.
two doors south of Market Square, where they request all to come and examine for themselves.
Their Stock consists of a very general assortment of Blue, Black and Olive Saxony CLOTHS, CASSIMERES assorted, superior quality, best plain and figured VELVETS, VESTINGS, CAMLETS, and all necessary TRIMMINGS, of the best kind. Also, a great variety of Sewing and Darning NEEDLES, BODKINS, ect. They pledge themselves to dispose of their Goods at the most moderate prices, and all Work entrusted to them will be done neatly and in a workmanlike manner.
DANIEL SMITH,
JNO. MAC DONALD.
ARCH'D JOHNSON.
June 5, 1832. 83-tf.

PLANTERS' HOTEL.
R. COCHRAN, late of the Lafayette Hotel, has taken the large and commodious House known as the Planter's Hotel, at the foot of Hay Mount, on Hay Street, where he is prepared to accommodate Travellers and Boarders. The General Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, where all the Stages arrive at and depart from.
Fayetteville, June 1. 31tf.

THOMASTOWN LIME.
100 Casks, in good order, for sale by
JOHN HUSKE & SON.
August 6th, 1832.

Boot and Shoe Manufactory,
AT THE SIGN OF THE BIG BOOT.

The Subscriber has commenced business in the above line, in the Store lately occupied by Mr. Henry L. Jones, three doors south of Market Square, where he will keep on hand a general assortment of BOOTS & SHOES of his own manufacture and of warranted materials.
As he intends selling *exclusively* for *cash*, his customers may expect to be supplied on the lowest possible terms.
PELEG PEARCE.
☞Boots and Shoes made to measure, and repaired at the shortest notice. P. P.
March 6.

J. GALES & SON'S
NORTH CAROLINA
Almanac,
***FOR* 1833.**
For sale by E. J. HALE.

Just received by Steam Boat Henrietta,
10 Hhds. Molasses,
60 pieces Cotton Bagging,
10 doz. Champaign,
10 qr. casks Malaga Wine,
50 casks fresh Lime—for sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
December 10. 10tf.

20 Bbls. prime *IRISH POTATOES*, for sale by the barrel or at retail, by
W. L. HAWLEY.
December 10—10-*tf.* *Person street.*

Notice to Travellers,
FARE REDUCED.
THE Charleston Mail Coach, via Lumberton, Marion Court House, and Georgetown, leaves the Planter's Hotel every day at 2 o'clock P. M.
This Line has been greatly improved by the addition of new Coaches and several Teams of Horses. The time so arranged that Godfrey's Ferry and Pee Dee Swamp are crossed by day light: the Houses of accommodation are good.
Fare through $18. Apply for Seats, or further information, at the Planter's Hotel.
A. DOUGLASS, *Agent for the Proprietor.*
N. B. All Baggage and Parcels at the risk of the owners.
December 10. 10tf.

LIME.
118 Casks of Thomastown, and 150 casks of Rhode Island white lump LIME, (a very superior article) just received and for sale by
E. L. & W. WINSLOW.
January 2, 1832. 61tf.

400 Sacks of blown SALT, for sale by
W. WHITEHEAD.
January 15. 15tf.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of Fayetteville in Town Hall, on Saturday, the 12th instant, the following appointments were made:
Esek Arnold, Esq., Special Justice,
Norman McLeod, Clerk of the Market,
Lewis A. Nixon, Town Constable,
John McLeran, Sen., Director of Patrols for Upper Fayetteville,
Sampson Boon, Director of Patrols for Lower Fayetteville,
Henry W. Ayer, Gauger,
Frederick Moore, Standard Keeper.
(From the Minutes,)
DUNCAN MAC RAE, *Town Clerk.*
14th January, 1833.

12,000 Lbs. prime green Coffee,
10 hhds. Sugar,
10 do. Molasses,
Just received and for sale low for cash or country produce, by HENRY HORN.
January 15. 15-tf.

County Creditors.
NOTICE is hereby given, to all persons having claims against the *County of Cumberland*, to present them to *Daniel McDiarmid, Esq.*, at his Office, on or before Friday, the first day of February next, at which time the *Committee of Finance* will meet to pass upon all claims which may be presented. Those having claims for *services* as *Patrols* are required to present their respective accounts duly *authenticated*.
JONATHAN EVANS, } *Committee*
GURDON DEMING, } *of*
D. A. DAVIS, } *Finance.*
Fayetteville Jan. 1, 1833. §3t1F.

Just Receiving,
17 Hhds Porto Rico SUGAR,
70 Bags Cuba Coffee,
25 qr. Casks Sweet Malaga WINE,
10 do do Dry do do,
10 do do Sherry do do,
15 do do Marseilles Madeira do,
10 Bags Spice,
5 cases Wool Hats,
For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
December 18. 11-tf.

FOR SALE,
LAWRENCE & LEMAY'S
ALMANAC,
For the Year 1833.
By ARCH'D CAMPBELL.
November 20, 1832. 7tf.

FRESH LIME.
200 Casks fresh Thomastown Stone LIME,
Just received, and for sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Fayetteville, Dec. 18, 1832. 11-tf.

Notice.
THE Subscriber having determined on closing his present business in Fayetteville, will sell out his
STOCK OF FANCY GOODS
At prime cost, consisting of
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Italian Silks and Satin Levantines,
Gros-de-Berlin and Gros-de-Naples,
Rich fancy colored Silks, all kinds,
A great variety of fancy Shawls,
Irish Linens, Lawns and Diapers,
Cambric, Jacconet and Swiss Muslins,
A great variety of Silk and Cotton Hosiery,
Blond, gauze and bobinet lace Veils,
Bobinet Lace Tippets and Collars,
Fancy Vestings and Italian Cravats,
Best buck and horseskin Gloves,
Bombazines and Bombazetts,
Bobbins, Laces and Footings,
Calicoes and Ginghams,
Cambric and furniture Dimity,
One case fine Leghorn Bonnets,
One ditto, low priced,
Dunstable Bonnets and Caps,
Hats, Shoes and Looking Glasses,
Princes Cords and Beaverteens,
An assortment of rich bonnet Ribbons,
A great variety of miscellaneous articles.
All of which will be sold much lower than former prices. HENRY L. JONES.
Fayetteville, Dec. 18, 1832. 11-tf.

The Subscriber
HAS just received on consignment, and offers for sale, Person street,
100 Casks fresh Thomastown LIME,
6 Hhds. good MOLASSES.
WILL. O. JEFFREYS.
December 10, 1832.

FOR SALE,
By Thos. Sandford & Co.
30 Hhds. Molasses,
5 do. Sugar,
20 kegs Nails, assorted,
40 bbls. No. 1 & 2 Mackerel,
15 casks Cheese,
60 sacks blown Salt,
5 qr. casks Malaga Wine,
10 bbls. N. E. Rum.
—*Also*,—
10 tons Swedes Iron, (handsomely assorted,) daily expected, which will be sold in lots on reasonable terms. *November* 20.

HADLOCK'S
Vegetable Powder for Diseases of the Lungs.
For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

NOTICE.
MR. DANIEL SUTHERLAND, is constituted my Agent for the collection of all Notes and Accounts due to me, with instructions to proceed indiscriminately, by legal process, against all who fail to pay on first application.
WM. L. HAWLEY.

I OFFER for sale at my Store, three doors East of Market Square, Person-st., wholesale or retail,—
Sole and Upper Leather,
Skirting and Harness do.
Hog Skins,
Best Philadelphia Calf Skins,
Cochineal, Blue and Black Coach Lining Skins,
Facing, Padding and Shoe Lining Skins,
Common and Coarse Shoes, by the Case or retail,
Fine and Wool Hats,
Shoe Thread, and Black Varnish,
Men's Shoe Lasts, assorted,
Together with a general assortment of Groceries.

Notice.
THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, under the Firms of J. D. Beers & Co., in New York, and Beers, Booth and St. John, in Philadelphia, Baltimore, Petersburg, Va., Fayetteville, N. C., Charleston, S. C., Savannah and Augusta, Georgia, and New Orleans, La., was dissolved by mutual consent, on the first day of October last. The unsettled affairs of the several Firms will be attended to by either of the Subscribers, or by the Agents who have heretofore conducted the same, and who are hereby authorized and empowered to settle and close the business.
J. D. BEERS,
Signed, WM. L. BOOTH,
J. R. ST. JOHN.
January 1, 1833.
The business will be continued by the Subscribers for their own account and benefit, in N. York, under the Firm of J. D. Beers & Co., in Philadelphia, Fayetteville, N. C., Charleston, S. C., Savannah and New Orleans, under the Firm of J. D. Beers, J. R. St. John & Co., and in Augusta for account and benefit of themselves and D. W. St. John, under the same Firm.
J. D. BEERS,
J. R. ST. JOHN.
New York, 1st January, 1833. 15-3t.

FOR SALE, At Wilmington,
400 sacks of 4½ bushels esch of Liverpool SALT,
6000 bushels Turks Island Salt,
25 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar,
10 ditto, New Orleans,
80 ditto, Martinique Molasses, very good,
25 bbls. 4th proof Monongohela Spirits,
100 bags Cuba Coffee,
100 kegs White Lead.
LAZARUS & WHITMARSH.
Janaary 11, 1833. 15-*tf.*

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber having qualified at December Term, of Cumberland County Court, as Administrator on the Estate of Thomas Fuller, dec'd, hereby requests those indebted to the said Estate to make immediate payment, and those to whom the Estate may be indebted, are required to present their demands properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.
THO. J. CURTIS, *Administrator.*
December 11, 1832 15tf.

Five Dollars Reward.
LOST from the Camden Stage on the night of the 11th inst., a CARPET BAG, containing two Account Books, one pair of Boots and a travelling Bag. Three Dollars will be paid for the Books, or Five Dollars for all the articles, on delivery at our Store.
HALL & JOHNSON.
Fayetteville, Jan. 15, 1833. 15-3w.

PLANTATION For Sale.
I OFFER for sale, the Plantation where I now live, on the West side of Cape Fear river, about two miles from Fayetteville, containing 640 acres of LAND, of which, there is about one hundred acres cleared and under good fence. There is on the river a good Dwelling and all necessary Out Houses, Barn, Stables, &c.; and on the Sand Hills, about one mile from the river, a good Dwelling House and Kitchen; also, a Mill Seat with a Dam sufficient to raise 6 feet water, on a never failing stream. The Plantation has been divided equally into two parts, and I would sell either one half or the whole. The Range for Cattle and Hogs is excellent, and the place as healthy as any in the County. I would also sell to any person purchasing the Farm, all the Corn, Forage, &c., also, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, &c.
HENRY E. PURVIANCE.
In the event of any person calling to examine the Land in my absence, they will please call on John Black, Esquire, who is well acquainted with the lines, &c. H. E. P.
January 15, 1833. 15-3w.

Mr. Stephen Holt has just finished a new and splendid Hotel, called Holt's House, which was opened at New York on the 3d inst. and a collation prepared, which a great number of gentlemen partook. This "wonder of New York" as termed by the *Journal of Commerce*, is probably commenced on a more extensive scale than any other establishment in the U. States. It is built of white marble, seven stories high, a walk on the roof, and an observatory above, which gives a complete view of the city. The whole number of rooms which it contains is 165—the whole handsomely, and some elegantly finished. A steam engine of 12 horse power, is employed for the performance of many duties for which servants have usually been required, such as pumping water, turning spits, &c.

The cholera has so far disappeared in England and Scotland that the general bulletin of health was discontinued.

Baron Chasse.—A correspondent states, on the authority of a gentleman who resided some years in Holland, in his youth, that Baron Chasse, the Governor of Antwerp, is a grandson of the celebrated Paul Jones. If so, he is of the right stuff for a good tussle.—*Leeds Intelligencer.*

The attack on Louis Phillip.—A 'change' has 'come o'er the spirit' of the Parisians' 'dream' on this singular affair. They now insist (and the Court party encourage this view of the matter) that the shot was fired by Madamoiselle Boury, the young lady who pretends to have turned it aside, and that it was a mere trick 'to gain some office!' That, in fact, there was no ball in the pistol—and that she—Mademoiselle Boury, was not received at the palace after the affair, as has been stated in the journals! Public opinion is equally divided on this question. In the mean time, the proprietor of a coffee house is stated to have offered Mad. Boury the 40,000 francs she is in want of, on her exhibiting her attractions as *demoiselle de comptoir*, for a period of six months!—*Court Journal.*

Missouri.—The Census of this State, as recently taken by authority of the State, presents an aggregate of 176,276 souls, of whom 32,184 are slaves.

SOUTH CAROLINA.
The following will show something of the spirit which prevails among the Nullifiers:
From the Telescope.
NICKERBOCKER.—We are threatened, it seems, with an invasion.—The heroic descendants of the Ten brocks and Tough brocks are about to take arms. The exploits of even the redoubted "Nicholas the Trumpeter" are about to be eclipsed, in the still windier valor of the modern New-Amsterdamers! Pearl street, is taking up arms, and Water street, in spite of her sober name, seems to have been taking a dose of that sort of courage which is commonly called "Dutch."
Good gentlemen of the quill and yard stick! Knights of the nail and half-nail! And you, ye "iron barons," who deal in the hard-ware line! Rein in, we entreat you, your sublime valor!—Think, we adjure you! ☞*What will become of your shops*, while you are enacting in the South, such prodigies of patriotism? Do not, we exhort you, forget, of a sudden, that grand science, which is the mistress and guide of all your actions—your arithmetic. Have you seriously *counted the cost*, of broken heads, of such terrible doings, as you are no doubt, very resolutely meditating, against South Carolina? Rely upon it, gentle sirs, that, though you may not find very great the *glory* of the affair, the *gain* will be still less.
But, be persuaded now! Don't be quite such terrible fellows! You are snug enough at home. Stay there. You will find the current coin of these parts, to consist much more largely of kicks than crowns, by the time you come here. Blows are a commodity little in demand in the New York market. The speculation won't bring you costs and charges.
One serious word, however, to the officers of that valiant corps, who declare themselves hot to march against us. If they mean any thing more than a mere bravado; if their appetite for fighting be, of a sudden so keen, they can be accommodated, without the pain of a journey of a thousand miles. Nullification may prove bloodless; they may therefore miss the martial feast, for which their mighty stomachs are so set. If they will say the word, we promise them that they shall each, from their Colonel to their Corporal, find a Southern antagonist, who will come to New York, expressly to gratify them; and will, if it is necessary, slit the ears of every paltry braggart of an officer in their regiment of slaves. We know gentlemen enough in this town, who are perfectly ready to do what we mention, if the regiment in question, will accept the proposals, and send on the names of their officers.

AND THIS.
To the Editor of the Telescope:
DEAR SIR—I propose that an association be entered into, by all true Whigs, pledging themselves not to have any dealings whatever, with a Tory, as this was done during the Revolutionary War, and had a good effect in bringing these fellows to their senses. I am led to this proposal by reading the heartless advertisement of D. & J. Ewart, in your paper of the 1st inst. I thank God for three things, 1st. That I was born in Virginia: 2d. That I am a citizen of South Carolina: and 3d. That I do not owe a d——d Tory one cent.
A citizen of S. C. Fairfield District.

The Legislature of Alabama passed a resolution calling for a General Convention of the States, to meet at Washington on the 1st of March, 1834.

Extraordinary Nerve.—A shopkeeper had in his cellar a barrel of gunpowder, in the same vault he had some meal, &c. His sister went one night last week, to get some of the latter article, and, not knowing which barrel it was in, opened the gunpowder first, and did not discover it. She presently after re-ascended: "Where is the candle?" said the brother. "I have left it sticking up in that black sand," was the reply. He instantly descended, and putting his hands together like a funnel, he placed them round the candle, and thus extracted it from the barrel of gunpowder! When he came up stairs, he fainted.
English paper.

A letter from John Quincy Adams, to a gentleman in Boston, contains the following remark touching the Proclamation.
"The principles of the Proclamation, are of the things that perish in the using.
They were of the things, that "fell with the first Adams."
U. S. Gaz.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE
ON SOUTH CAROLINA AFFAIRS.

On Wednesday last, the President transmitted to both Houses of Congress, the following Message:

Gentlemen of the Senate
and House of Representatives:

In my annual message, at the commencement of your present session, I adverted to the opposition to the revenue laws in a particular quarter of the U. States, which threatened, not merely to thwart their execution, but to endanger the integrity of the Union. And, although I then expressed my reliance that it might be overcome by the prudence of the officers of the U. S. and the patriotism of the people, I stated, that should the emergency arise, rendering the execution of the existing laws impracticable, from any cause whatever, prompt notice should be given to Congress, with the suggestion of such views and measures as might be necessary to meet it.

Events which have occurred in the quarter there alluded to, or which have come to my knowledge subsequently, present this emergency.

[The Message here quotes largely from the S. C. Ordinance, and the acts passed in pursuance thereof. As our readers are already acquainted with their provisions, we omit this part of the message, so as to insert all the remainder. In the part omitted, the President adverts to his expectation that his Proclamation would have induced S. C. to retrace her steps; to the disappointment of that expectation; to the military organization going on in S. C., and the futility of any expectation that she will repeal her ordinance; to the open defiance, by the Governor in his proclamation, of the authority of the Executive of the Union; "thus presenting herself in the attitude of hostile preparation, and ready even for military violence, if need be, to enforce her laws for preventing the collection of the duties within her limits." "That, while the gov't is disposed to remove all just cause of complaint, as far as practicable, consistently with a proper regard to the interests of the community at large, it is nevertheless determined that the supremacy of the laws shall be maintained." Particular instructions to the revenue officers in S. C. were issued on the 6th Nov. last, predicated on the professions of the advocates of Nullification, that it was pacific in its nature. The state of things has since been changed, however, by the measures of S. C. The Message then goes on,]—

If these measures cannot be defeated and overcome by the power conferred by the Constitution on the Federal Government, the Constitution must be considered as incompetent to its own defence, the supremacy of the laws is at an end, and the rights and liberties of the citizens can no longer receive protection from the Government of the Union. They not only abrogate the laws of Congress, commonly called the tariff acts, of 1828 and 1832, but they prostrate and sweep away, at once, and without exception, every act, and every part of every act imposing any amount whatever of duty on any foreign merchandise, and, virtually, every existing act which has ever been passed authorizing the collection of the revenue, including the act of 1816, and, also, the collection-law of 1790, the constitutionality of which has never been questioned. It is not only those duties which are charged to have been imposed for the protection of manufactures that are thereby repealed, but all others, though laid for the purpose of revenue merely, and upon articles in no degree suspected of being objects of protection. The whole revenue system of the U. S. in S. C. is obstructed and overthrown; and the Government is absolutely prohibited from collecting any part of the public revenue within the limits of that State. Henceforth, not only the citizens of S. C. and of the U. S., but the subjects of foreign States, may import any description or quantity of merchandise into the ports of S. C., without the payment of any duty whatever. That State is thus relieved from the payment of any part of the public burthens, and duties and imposts are not only rendered not uniform throughout the U. S., but a direct and ruinous preference is given to the ports of that State over those of all the other States of the Union, in manifest violation of the positive provisions of the Constitution.

In point of duration, also, those aggressions upon the authority of Congress, which, by the ordinance, are made part of the fundamental law of S. C., are absolute, indefinite, and without limitation. They neither prescribe the period when they shall cease, nor indicate any conditions upon which those who have thus undertaken to arrest the operation of the laws are to retrace their steps and rescind their measures. They offer to the U. S. no alternative but unconditional submission. If the scope of the ordinance is to be received as the scale of concession, their demands can be satisfied only by a repeal of the whole system of revenue laws, and by abstaining from the collection of any duties and imposts whatsoever.

It is true that in the address to the people of the U. S. by the Convention of S. C., after announcing "the fixed and final determination of the State in relation to the protective system," they say, "that it remains for us to submit a plan of taxation, in which we would be willing to acquiesce, in a liberal spirit of concession, provided we are met in due time, and in a becoming spirit, by the States interested in manufactures." In the opinion of the Convention, an equitable plan would be that "the whole list of protected articles should be imported free of all duty, and that the revenue derived from import duties should be raised exclusively from the unprotected articles, or that whenever a duty is imposed upon protected articles imported, an excise duty of the same rate shall be imposed upon all similar articles manufactured in the U. S." The address proceeds to state, however, that "they are willing to make a large offering to preserve the Union, and with a distinct declaration that it is a concession on our part, we will consent that the same rate of duty may be imposed upon the protected articles that shall be imposed upon the unprotected, provided that no more revenue be raised than is necessary to meet the demands of the Government for constitutional purposes, and provided also that a duty substantially uniform be imposed upon all foreign imports."

It is also true, that in his message to the Legislature, when urging the necessity of providing "means of securing their safety by ample resources, for repelling force by force," the Governor of S. C. observes, that he "cannot but think, that on a calm and dispassionate review by Congress, and the functionaries of the General Government, of the true merits of this controversy, the arbitration, by a call of a convention of all the States, which we sincerely and anxiously seek and desire, will be accorded to us."

From the diversity of terms indicated in these two important documents, taken in connexion with the progress of recent events in that quarter, there is too much reason to apprehend, without in any manner doubting the intention of those public functionaries, that neither the terms proposed in the address of the convention, nor those alluded to in the message of the Governor, would appease the excitement which has led to the present excesses. It is obvious, however, that should the latter be insisted on, they present an alternative which the General Government, of itself, can by no possibility grant, since, by an express provision of the Constitution, Congress can call a convention for the purpose of proposing amendments only "on the application of the Legislatures of two thirds of the States." And it is not perceived that the terms presented in the address are more practicable than those referred to in the message.

It will not escape attention, that the conditions on which it is said in the address of the convention they "would be willing to acquiesce," form no part of the ordinance. While this ordinance bears all the solemnity of a fundamental law, is to be authoritative upon all within the limits of S. C., and is absolute and unconditional in its terms, the address conveys only the sentiments of the convention, in no binding or practical form; one is the act of the State, the other only the expression of the opinions of the members of the convention. To limit the effect of that solemn act by any terms or conditions whatever, they should have been embodied in it, and made of import no less authoritative than the act itself. By the positive enactments of the ordinance the execution of the laws of the Union is absolutely prohibited; and the address offers no other prospect of their being again restored, even in the modified form proposed, than what depends upon the improbable contingency, that amid changing events and increasing excitement, the sentiments of the present members of the convention, and of their successors, will remain the same.

It is to be regretted, however, that these conditions, even if they had been offered in the same binding form, are so undefined, depend upon so many contingencies, and are so directly opposed to the known opinions and interests of the great body of the American people, as to be almost hopeless of attainment. The majority of the States, and of the people, will certainly not consent that the protecting duties shall be wholly abrogated, never to be re-enacted at any future time, or in any possible contingency. As little practicable is it to provide that "the same rate of duty shall be imposed upon the protected articles that shall be imposed upon the unprotected;" which, moreover, would be so oppressive to the poor, and, in time of war, would add greatly to its rigors. And though there can be no objection to the principle, properly understood, that no more revenue shall be raised than is necessary for the constitutional purposes of the Government, which principle has been already recommended by the Executive as the true basis of taxation; yet it is very certain that S. C. alone cannot be permitted to decide what these constitutional purposes are.

The period which constitutes the due time in which the terms proposed in the address are to be accepted, would seem to present scarcely less difficulty than the terms themselves. Though the revenue laws are already declared to be void in S. C., as well as the bonds taken under them, and the judicial proceedings for carrying them into effect, yet, as the full action and operation of the ordinance are to be suspended until the first of February, the interval may be assumed as the time within which it is expected that the most complicated portion of the national legislation, a system of long standing, and affecting great interests in the community, is to be rescinded and abolished. If this be required, it is clear that a compliance is impossible.

In the uncertainty then, that exists as to the duration of the ordinance, and of the enactments for enforcing it, it becomes imperiously the duty of the Executive of the U. S., acting with a proper regard to all the great interests committed to his care, to treat those acts as absolute and unlimited They are, so far as his agency is concerned. He cannot either embrace or lead to the performance of the conditions. He has already discharged the only part in his power, by the recommendation in his annual message. The rest is with Congress and the people; and, until they have acted, his duty will require him to look to the existing state of things, and act under them according to his high obligations.

By these various proceedings, therefore, the State of South Carolina has forced the General Government, unavoidably, to decide the new and dangerous alternative of permitting a State to obstruct the execution of the laws within its limits, or seeing it attempt to execute a threat of withdrawing from the Union. That portion of the people at present exercising the authority of the State, solemnly assert their right to do either, and as solemnly announce their determination to do one or the other.

In my opinion, both purposes are to be regarded as revolutionary in their character and tendency, and subversive of the supremacy of the laws and of the integrity of the Union The result of each is the same; since a State in which, by an usurpation of power, the constitutional authority of the Federal Government is openly defied, and set aside, wants only the form to be independent of the Union.

The right of the people of a single State to absolve themselves, at will, and without the consent of the other States, from their most solemn obligations, and hazard the liberties and happiness of the millions composing this Union, cannot be acknowledged. Such authority is believed to be utterly repugnant, both to the principles upon which the General Government is constituted, and to the objects which it is expressly formed to attain.

Against all acts which may be alleged to transcend the constitutional power of the Government, or which may be inconvenient or oppressive in their operation, the Constitution itself has prescribed the modes of redress. It is he acknowledged attribute of free institutions, that, under them, the empire of reason and law is substituted for the power of the sword. To no other source can appeals for supposed wrongs be made, consistently with the obligations of South Carolina; to no other can such appeals be made with safety at any time; and to their decisions, when constitutionally pronounced, it becomes the duty, no less of the public authorities, than of the people, in every case to yield a patriotic submission.

That a State, or any other great portion of the people, suffering under long and intolerable oppression, and having tried all constitutional remedies without the hope of redress, may have a national right when their happiness can be no otherwise secured, and when they can do so without greater injury to others, to absolve themselves from their obligations to the Government, and appeal to the last resort, needs not, on the present occasion, be denied.

The existence of this right, however, must depend upon the causes which may justify its exercise. It is the *ultima ratio*, which presupposes that the proper appeals to all other means of redress have been made in good faith, and which can never be rightfully resorted to unless it be unavoidable. It is not the right of the State, but of the individual, and of all the individuals in the State. It is the right of mankind generally to secure, by all means in their power, the blessings of liberty and happiness; but when, for these purposes, any body of men have voluntarily associated themselves under a peculiar form of government, no portion of them can dissolve the association without acknowledging the correlative right in the remainder to decide whether that dissolution can be permitted consistent with the general happiness. In this view, it is a right dependent upon the power to enforce it. Such a right, though it may be admitted to pre-exist, and cannot be wholly surrendered, is necessarily subjected to limitations in all free governments, and in compacts of all kinds, freely and voluntarily entered into, and in which the interest and welfare of the individual become identified with those of the community of which he is a member. In compacts between individuals, however deeply they may affect their relations, these principles are acknowledged to create a sacred obligation; and in compacts of civil government, involving the liberties and happiness of millions of mankind, the obligation cannot be less.

Without adverting to the particular theories to which the federal compact has given rise, both as to its formation and the parties to it, and without inquiring whether it be merely federal, or social, or national, it is sufficient that it must be admitted to be a compact, and to possess the obligations incident to a compact; to be "a compact by which power is created on the one hand, and obedience exacted on the other; a compact freely, voluntarily, and solemnly entered into by the several States, and ratified by the people thereof, respectively; a compact by which the several States, and the people thereof, respectively, have bound themselves to each other, and to the Federal Government, and by which the Federal Government is bound to the several States, and to every citizen of the U. S." To this compact, in whatever mode it may have been done, the people of S. C. have freely and voluntarily given their assent; and to the whole, and every part of it, they are, upon every principle of good faith, inviolably bound. Under this obligation they are bound, and should be required to contribute their portion of the public expense, and to submit to all laws made by the common consent, in pursuance of the Constitution, for the common defence and general welfare, until they can be changed in the mode which the compact has provided for the attainment of those great ends of the Government and of the Union. Nothing less than causes which would justify revolutionary remedy, can absolve the people from this obligation; and for nothing less can the Government permit it to be done without violating its own obligations, by which, under the compact, it is bound to the other States, and to every citizen of the U. S.

These deductions plainly flow from the nature of the federal compact, which is one of limitations, not only upon the powers originally possessed by the parties thereto, but also upon those conferred on the Government, and every department thereof. It will be freely conceded that, by the principles of our system, all power is vested in the people, but to be exercised in the mode, and subject to the checks which the people themselves have prescribed. These checks are, undoubtedly, only different modifications of the same great popular principle which lies at the foundation of the whole, but are not, on that account, to be less regarded or less obligatory.

Upon the power of Congress, the veto of the Executive and the authority of the Judiciary, which is to extend to all cases in law and equity, arising under the Constitution and the Laws of the United States made in pursuance thereof, are the obvious checks; and the sound action of public opinion, with the ultimate power of amendment, are the salutary and only limitations upon the powers of the whole.

However it may be alleged that a violation of the compact by the measures of the Government can effect the obligations of the parties, it cannot even be pretended that such violation can be predicated of those measures until all the constitutional remedies shall have been fully tried. If the Federal Government exercise powers not warranted by the Constitution, and immediately affecting individuals it will scarcely be denied that the proper remedy is a recourse to the Judiciary. Such, undoubtedly, is the remedy for those who deem the acts of Congress laying duties and imposts and providing for their collection, to be unconstitutional The whole operation of such laws is upon the individuals importing the merchandise; a State is absolutely prohibited from laying imposts or duties on imports or exports without the consent of Congress, and cannot become a party under these laws without importing in her own name, or wrongfully interposing her authority against them. By thus interposing, however, she cannot rightfully obstruct the operation of the laws, upon individuals. For their disobedience to, or violation of, the laws, the ordinary remedies through the judicial tribunals would remain. And in a case where an individual should be prosecuted for any offence against the laws, he could not set up, in justification of his act, a law of the State, which, being unconstitutional, would therefore be regarded as null and void. The law of a State cannot authorize the commission of a crime against the U. S. or any other act which, according to the supreme law of the Union, would be otherwise unlawful. And it is equally clear, that, if there be any case in which a State, as such is affected by the law beyond the scope of judicial power, the remedy consists in appeals to the people, either to effect a change in the representation, or to procure relief by an amendment of the Constitution. But the measures of the Government are to be recognized as valid, and consequently, supreme, until these remedies shall have been effectually tried; and any attempt to subvert those measures, or to render the laws subordinate to State authority, and, afterwards, to resort to constitutional redress, is worse than evasive. It would not be a proper resistance to "*a government of unlimited powers,*" as has been sometimes pretended, but unlawful opposition to the very limitations on which the harmonious action of the Government and all its parts absolutely depends. South Carolina has appealed to none of these remedies, but in effect, has defied them all. While threatening to separate from the Union if any attempt be made to enforce the revenue laws otherwise than thro' the civil tribunals of the country, she has not only not appealed in her own name to those tribunals which the Constitution has provided for all cases in law or equity, arising under the Constitution and laws of the U. S. but has endeavored to frustrate their proper action on her citizens by drawing the cognizance of cases under the revenue laws to her own tribunals, specially prepared and fitted for the purpose of enforcing the acts passed by the State to obstruct those laws, and both the judges and jurors of which will be bound, by the import of oaths previously taken, to treat the Constitution and laws of the U. S. in this respect as a nullity. Nor has the State made the proper appeal to public opinion, and to the remedy of amendment. For, without waiting to learn whether the other States will consent to a convention, or, if they do, will construe or amend the Constitution to suit her views, she has, of her own authority, altered the import of that instrument, and given immediate effect to the change. In fine, she has set her own will and authority above the laws, has made herself arbiter in her own cause, and has passed at once over all intermediate steps to measures of avowed resistance, which, unless they be submitted to, can be enforced only by the sword.

In deciding upon the course which a high sense of duty to all the people of the U S. imposes upon the authorities of the Union in this emergency, it cannot be overlooked that there is no sufficient cause for the acts of S. C. or for her thus placing in jeopardy the happiness of so many millions of people. Misrule and oppression, to warrant the disruption of the free institutions of the Union, should be great and lasting, defying all other remedy. For causes of minor character, the Government could not submit to such a catastrophe, without a violation of its most sacred obligations to the other States of the Union, who have submitted their destiny to its hands.

There is, in the present instance, no such cause, either in the degree of misrule or oppression complained of, or in the hopelessness of redress by constitutional means. The long sanction they have received from the proper authorities and from the people, not less than the unexampled growth and increasing prosperity of so many millions of freemen, attest that no such oppression as would justify or even palliate such a resort, can be justly imputed either to the present policy or past measures of the Federal Government. The same mode of collecting duties, and for the same general objects, which began with the foundation of the Government, and which has conducted the country through its subsequent steps to its present enviable condition of happiness and renown, has not been changed. Taxation and representation—the great principles of the American revolution—have continually gone hand in hand; and at all times, and in every instance, no tax of any kind has been imposed without their participation—and, in some instances, which have been complained of, with the express assent of a part of the representatives of S. C. in the councils of the Government. Up to the present period no revenue has been raised beyond the necessary wants of the country, and the authorized expenditures of the Government. And as soon as the burthen of the public debt is removed, those charged with the administration have promptly recommended a corresponding reduction of revenue.

That this system, thus pursued, has resulted in no such oppression upon S C., needs no other proof than the solemn and official declaration of the late chief magistrate of that state, in his address to the Legislature In that he says, that 'the occurrences of the past year, in connection with our domestic concerns, are to be reviewed with a sentiment of fervent gratitude to the great disposer of human events; that tributes of grateful acknowledgments are due for the various and multiplied blessings he has been pleased to bestow on our people; that abundant harvests in every quarter of the state have crowned the exertions of agricultural labor; that health, almost beyond former precedent, has blessed our homes; and that there is not less reason for thankfulness in surveying our social condition." It would indeed be difficult to imagine oppression where, in the social condition of a people, there was equal cause of thankfulness, as for abundant harvests, and varied and multiplied blessings with which a kind providence has favored them.

Independently of these considerations, it will not escape observation, that S. C. still claims to be a component part of the Union; to participate in the national councils, and to share in the public benefits, without contributing to the public burthens—thus asserting the dangerous anomaly of continuing in an association without acknowledging any other obligation to its laws than what depends upon her own will.

In this posture of affairs, the duty of the government seems to be plain. It inculcates a recognition of that state as a member of the Union, and subject to its authority; a vindication of the just power of the constitution; the preservation of the integrity of the Union; and the execution of the laws by all constitutional means.

The Constitution, which his oath of office obliges him to support, declares that the Executive "*shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed;*" and in providing that he shall from time to time give to Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient, imposes the additional obligation of recommending to Congress such more efficient provision for executing the laws, as may from time to time be found requisite.

The same instrument confers on Congress the power not merely to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises; to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare; but 'to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into effect the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by the constitution in the gov't of the U S. or in any department or office thereof;' and also to provide for calling forth the militia for executing the laws of the Union.—In all cases similar to the present, the duties of the government become the measure of its powers; and whenever it fails to exercise a power necessary and proper to the discharge of the duty prescribed by the Constitution, it violates the public trusts not less than it would in transcending its proper limits To refrain, therefore, from the high and solemn duties thus enjoined, however painful the performance may be, and thereby tacitly permit the rightful authority of the government to be contemned, and its laws obstructed by a single state, would neither comport with its own safety, nor the rights of the great body of the American people.

It being thus shewn to be the duty of the Executive to execute the laws by all constitutional means, it remains to consider the extent of those already at his disposal, and what it may be proper further to provide

In the instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury to the collectors in S. C, the provisions and regulations made by the act of 1799, and also the fines, penalties and forfeitures for their enforcement, are particularly detailed and explained. It may be well apprehended, however, that these provisions may prove inadequate to meet such an open, powerful, organized opposition as is to be commenced after the 1st of February next.

Subsequently to the date of those instructions, and to the passage of the ordinance, information has been received, from sources entitled to be relied on, that owing to the popular excitement in the state, and the effect of the ordinance declaring the execution of the revenue laws unlawful, a sufficient number of persons in whom confidence might be placed could not be induced to accept the office of inspector, to oppose, with any probability of success, the force which will, no doubt, be used when an attempt is made to remove vessels and their cargoes from the custody of the officers of the customs, and, indeed, that it would be impracticable for the collector, with the aid of any number of inspectors whom he may be authorised to employ, to preserve the custody against such an attempt.

The removal of the custom house from Charleston to Castle Pinckney, was deemed a measure of necessary precaution; and though the authority to give that direction is not questioned, it is nevertheless apparent that a similar precaution cannot be observed in regard to the ports of Georgetown and Beaufort, each of which, under the present laws, remains a port of entry, and exposed to the obstructions meditated in that quarter.

In considering the best means of avoiding or of preventing the apprehended obstruction to the collection of the revenue, and the consequences which may ensue, it would appear to be proper and necessary to enable the officers of the customs to preserve the custody of vessels and their cargoes, which by the existing laws they are required to take, until the duties to which they are liable shall be paid or secured. The mode by which it is contemplated to deprive them of that custody is the process of replevin, and that of *capias in withernam* in the nature of a distress from the State tribunals organized by the ordinance.

Against the proceeding in the nature of a distress, it is not perceived that the Collector can interpose any resistance whatever; and against the process of replevin authorised by the law of the State, he, having no common law power, can only oppose such inspectors as he is by statute authorised, and may find it practicable to employ; and these, from the information already adverted to, are shown to be wholly inadequate.

The respect which that process deserves, must therefore be considered.

If the authorities of S. C. had not obstructed the legitimate action of the courts of the U. S., or if they had permitted the State tribunals to administer the law according to their oath under the Constitution and the regulations of the laws of the Union, the General Government might have been content to look to them for maintaining the custody, and to encounter the other inconveniences arising out of the recent proceedings. Even in that case, however, the process of replevin from the courts of the State would be irregular and unauthorised. It has been decided by the Supreme Court of the U. S. that the courts of the U. S. have exclusive jurisdiction of all seizures made on land or water, for a breach of the laws of the U. S., and any intervention of a State authority, which, by taking the thing seized out of the hands of the U. S. officer, might obstruct the exercise of the jurisdiction, is unlawful: that in such case the court of the U. S., having cognizance of the seizure, may enforce a redelivery of the thing by attachment or other summary process; that the question under such a seizure, whether a forfeiture had been actually incurred, belongs exclusively to the courts of the U. S., and it depends on the final decree, whether the seizure is to be deemed rightful or tortuous; and that not until the seizure be finally judged wrongful and without probable cause by the courts of the U. S., can the party proceed at common law for damages in the State courts.

But, by making it "unlawful for any of the constituted authorities, whether of the U. S. or of the State, to enforce the laws for the payment of duties, and declaring that all judicial proceedings which shall be hereafter had in affirmance of the contracts made with purpose to secure the duties imposed by the said acts, are, and shall be held utterly null and void," she has in effect abrogated the judicial tribunals within her limits in this respect, has virtually denied the U. S. access to the courts established by their own laws, and declared it unlawful for the judges to discharge those duties which they are sworn to perform. In lieu of these, she has substituted those State tribunals already adverted to, the judges whereof are not merely forbidden to allow an appeal, or permit a copy of their records, but are previously sworn to disregard the laws of the Union, and enforce those only of South Carolina; and, thus deprived of the function essential to the judicial character, of inquiring into the validity of the law, and the right of the matter, become merely ministerial instruments in aid of the concerted obstruction of the laws of the Union.

Neither the process nor authority of these tribunals, thus constituted, can be respected, consistently with the supremacy of the laws, or the rights and security of the citizen. If they be submitted to, the protection due from the Government to its officers and citizens is withheld, and there is, at once, an end, not only to the laws, but to the Union itself.

Against such a force as the sheriff may, and which by the replevin law of S. C. it is his duty to exercise, it cannot be expected that a collector can retain his custody with the aid of the inspectors. In such case, it is true, it would be competent to issue suits in the U. S. Courts against those engaged in the unlawful proceeding; or, the property might be seized for a violation of the revenue laws, and being libelled in the proper courts, an order might be made for its delivery, which would be committed to the marshal for execution. But, in that case, the 4th section of the act, in broad and unqualified terms, makes it the duty of the sheriff "to prevent such recapture or seizure, or to deliver the goods, as the case may be," "even under any process, order, or decrees, or other pretext, contrary to the true intent and meaning of the ordinance aforesaid." It is thus made the duty of the sheriff to oppose the process of the courts of the U. S., and for that purpose, if need be, to employ the whole power of the country. And the act expressly reserves to him all power, which, independently of its provisions, he could have used In this reservation it obviously contemplates a resort to other means than those particularly mentioned.

It is not to be disguised, that the power which it is thus enjoined upon the sheriff to employ, is nothing less than the *posse comitatus*, in all the rigor of the ancient common law. This power, though it may be used against unlawful resistance to judicial process, is, in its character, forcible, and analogous to that conferred upon the marshals by the act of 1795. It is, in fact, the embodying of the whole mass of the population, under the command of a single individual, to accomplish by their forcible aid what could not be effected peaceably and by the ordinary means. It may properly be said to be a relict of those ages in which the laws could be defended rather by physical than moral force; and, in its origin, was conferred upon the sheriffs in England, to enable them to defend their country against any of the king's enemies when they came into the land, as well as for the purpose of executing process. In early and less civilized times, it was intended to include "the aid and attendance of all knights and others who were bound to have harness." It includes the right of going with arms and military equipment, and embraces larger classes and greater masses of population than can be compelled by the laws of most of the States to perform military duty. If the principles of the common law are recognized in S. C., (and from this act it would seem they are,) the power of summoning the *posse comitatus* will compel, under the penalty of fine and imprisonment, every man over the age of fifteen, and able to travel, to turn out, at the call of the sheriff, and with such weapons as may be necessary; and it may justify beating, and even killing such as may resist. The use of the *posse comitatus* is, therefore, a direct application of force, and cannot be otherwise regarded than as the employment of the whole militia force of the county, and in an equally efficient form, under a different name. No proceeding which resorts to this power, to the extent contemplated by that act, can be properly denominated peaceable.

The act of South Carolina, however, does not rely altogether upon this forcible remedy. For even attempting to resist or disobey—though by the aid only of the ordinary officers of the customs—the process of replevin, the collector and all concerned are subjected to a further proceeding, in the nature of a distress of their personal effects, and are, moreover, made guilty of a misdemeanor, and liable to be punished by a fine of not less than 1000, nor more than 5000 dollars, and to imprisonment not exceeding two years, and not less than six months; and for even attempting to execute the order of the court for re-taking the property, the marshal, and all assisting, would be guilty of a misdemeanor, and liable to a fine of not less than 3000 dollars, nor more than 10,000, and to imprisonment not exceeding two years, nor less than one; and in case the goods should be re-taken under such process, it is made the absolute duty of the Sheriff to re-take them.

It is not to be supposed, that, in the face of these penalties, aided by the powerful force of the county, which would doubtless be brought to sustain the State officers, either that the collector would retain the custody in the first instance, or that the marshal could summon sufficient aid to retake the property, pursuant to the order, or other process of the court.

It is, moreover, obvious, that in this conflict between the powers of the officers of the U. S. and of the State (unless the latter be passively submitted to) the destruction to which the property of the officers of the customs would be exposed, the commission of actual violence, and the loss of lives, would be scarcely avoidable.

Under these circumstances, and the
sions of the acts of S. C., the exec
the laws is rendered impracticable
through the ordinary judicial tribunal
U. S. There would certainly be fe
ficulties and less opportunity of actu
sion between the officers of the U. S
the State, and the collection of the
would be more effectually secured—i
it can be done in any other way—by
the custom house beyond the immedia
er of the county.

For this purpose it might be proper
vide, that whenever, by any unlawfu
S., and it depends on the final decree, whether
the seizure is to be deemed rightful or tortuous;
and that not until the seizure be finally judged
wrongful and without probable cause by the courts
of the U. S., can the party proceed at common
law for damages in the State courts.

bination or obstruction in any state
port, it should become impracticable
fully to collect the duties, the P
should be authorised to alter and abolis
of the districts and ports of entry as
be necessary, and to establish the
house at some secure place within s
or harbor of such State; and in such
should be the duty of the collector
at such place, and to detain all ves
cargoes until the duties imposed
should be properly secured or paid
deducting interest; that in such
should be unlawful to take the ve
cargo from the custody of the prop
of the customs, unless by process
ordinary judicial tribunals of the U.
that in case of an attempt otherwise
the property by a force too great to
come by the officers of the customs,
be lawful to protect the possession
ficers by the employment of the land
val forces and the militia, under
similar to those authorised by the
tion of the act of 9th January 1809.

The provision, however, would
the officers and citizens of the U.
under the laws, from suits and pros
in the tribunals of the State, whi
thereafter be brought against them;
it protect their property from the
ing by distress, and it may well
hended that it would be insufficien
sure a proper respect to the pr
constitutional tribunals in prosecu
offences against the U. S., and to pr
authorities of the U. S., whether
ministerial, in the performance of
ties. It would moreover be inade
extend the protection due from the
that portion of the people of S. C.
outrage and oppression of any kind,
manifest their attachment, and yield
ence to the laws of the Union.

It may, therefore, be better to rev
some modifications better adapted t
casion, the 6th section of the act of
of March, 1815, which expired on th
March, 1817, by the limitation of
27th April, 1816, and to provide tha
case where suit shall be brought
individual in the courts of the Sta
act done under the laws of the
should be authorized to remove
cause, by petition, into the circuit
the U. S., without any copy of the
and that the courts should proceed
and determine the same, as if it had
riginally instituted therein. And
cases of injuries to the persons or
of individuals for disobedience to
nance and laws of S. C., in pursuan
of, redress may be sought in the co
U. S. It may be expedient, also,
fying the resolution of the 3d Marc
to authorise the marshals to make
sary provision for the safe keeping
prisoners committed under the au
the United States.

Provisions less than these, cons
they do, for the most part, rather
of the policy of former acts called
existing emergency, than of the int
of any unusual or rigorous enactment
not cause the laws of the Union to
erly respected or enforced. It is
these would prove adequate, unles
itary forces of the State of S. C. a
by the late act of the Legislature,
actually embodied and called out
their proceeding, and of the provisi
ordinance generally.—Even in
however, it is believed that no mo
necessary than a few modification
terms, to adapt the act of 1795 to
sent emergency, as by that act the p
of the law of 1792 were accommoda
crisis then existing, and by confer
thority upon the President to give
tion during the session of Congress,
out the ceremony of a proclamatio
ever it shall be officially made kno
by the authority of any State, or by
of the U. S. that within the limi
State the laws of the U. S. will be
posed, and their execution obstruc
actual employment of military for
any unlawful means whatsoever,
to be otherwise overcome.

In closing this communication,
do injustice to my own feelings
press my confident reliance upon
sition of each department of the G
to perform its duty, and to co-ope
measures necessary in the present
cy.

The crisis undoubtedly invokes
ity of the patriot and the sagac
statesman, not more in removing
tion of the public burthen as may b
ary, than in serving the good or
ciety, and in the maintenance of
lated liberty.

While a forbearing spirit may,
will, be exercised, towards the er
brethren in a particular quarter, d
rest of the Union demands that op
ganized resistance to the laws sho
executed with impunity.

The rich inheritance bequeath
fathers has devolved upon us the
ligation of preserving it by the sa
which conducted them through th
scenes of the revolution, and
crowned their struggle with th
model of civil institutions. They
ed to us a Government of laws, and
Union, founded upon the great p
popular representation. After a

riment of forty-four years at a moment
the Government and the Union are the
ts of the hopes of the friends of civil
y throughout the world, and in the
of public and individual prosperity
ampled in history, we are called to
le whether these laws possess any force,
that Union the means of self-preserva-

The decision of this question by an
htened and patriotic people cannot be
btful. For myself, fellow citizens, de-
ly relying upon that kind Providence,
which has hitherto watched over our desti-
nies and actuated by a profound reverence
ose institutions I have so much cause
e, and for the American people, whose
ality honored me with their highest
, I have determined to spare no effort
ischarge the duty, which, in this con-
ture, is devolved upon me. That a
ar spirit will actuate the Representa-
of the American people, is not to be
tioned; and I fervently pray that the
Ruler of nations may so guide your
erations and our joint measures, as
they may prove salutary examples, not
to the present, but to future times, and
nnly proclaim that the Constitution and
ws are supreme, and the *Union inseparable*.

ANDREW JACKSON.

ASHINGTON, JAN. 16, 1833.

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.

e declaration of the dividend of the
of the United States, at the close of
ear, has induced us to seek for some
information touching the state of its con-
cerns, of which we give the substance, as
follows:—

The operations of the last six months
have resulted thus:

Net profits,		$1,708,076 85
Out of which are reserved—		
1st. Semi-annual appropriation to other expenses of banking hou-	$60,000,00	
2d. That part of the in- terest received which belongs to the contingent fund,	5,389 13	
3d. Interest allowed to Government on the 3 per cents. postponed,	48,571 97	
		113,961 10
Balance,		$1,594,115 75
Deduct dividend of 3½ per cent.		1,225,000 00
		369,115 75
Balance of profit and loss in July last,		2,386,218 69
Do. do. in January, 1833,		$2,755,334 44

So that, after paying all the expenses of the establishment, and reserving $113,000, a dividend of three and a half per cent. is made to the stockholders, and a surplus remains of $369,600.—As to the general business of the Bank—

Its loans amount to	$43,626,870 32
Its purchase of domestic bills to	18,069,043 25
Making an aggregate of	$61,695,913 57
Its notes in circulation amount to	$17,459,571 79
For payment of which there are, independent of the 61 millions due to the Bank—	
In specie,	$8,951,847 60
Funds in Europe,	3,106,833 33
Funds from State Banks,	3,889,907 12
	15,946,588 05

We had heard so much exaggeration about the Western debts of the Bank, that we were surprised at finding that the total amount of the local loans in Kentucky, Ohio, Tennessee and Missouri, is only $7,831,010; to these are to be added the bills of exchange drawn on produce, and generally paid by persons out of the States to whom the crops are sent, amounting to $5,945,524 44.

Of these debts in the Western States the Mr. Toland, the agent of the Government appointed expressly to examine them, declares that he "considers the debt in a safe and wholesome state, and that a greater amount of loss need not be apprehended than from a similar mass distributed in the cities of the Atlantic frontier."

Looking at the general state of its affairs, every man of any capacity must see that it presents a case of great strength and solidity. There is a Bank with a capital of 35 millions of dollars, with notes out to the amount of not more than half its capital, say 17 millions, and Gold and Silver in its vaults to the amount of nearly 9 millions; more than a fourth of the Capital of the Bank, being actually in the shape of Gold and Silver in its vaults, with a demand on the State Banks of near four millions of dollars, and funds in Europe more valuable than specie, of upwards of three millions of dollars more.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 8, 1833.

At an election, held conformably to law, on the 7th and 8th instant, for twenty Stockholders, to serve as Directors for this Bank the ensuing year, the following gentlemen were duly chosen, viz:

Nicholas Biddle,	James C. Fisher,
Richard Willing,	Joshua Lippincott,
Manuel Eyre,	Charles Chauncey,
Matthew L. Bevan,	Matthew Newkirk,
Ambrose White,	Charles Macalaster,
John H. Henry,	Lawrence Lewis,
John Sergeant,	John Holmes,

John Potter, of South Carolina.
John Gilmor, of Maryland.
John McKim, Jr. of Maryland.
Robert Lenox, of New York.
John Welles, of Massachusetts.

The following gentlemen have been appointed directors on the part of the Government, viz:

Saul Alley, of New York.
Hartman Kuhn, of Philadelphia.
Henry D. Gilpin, do.
John T. Sullivan, do.
Hugh McEldery, of Baltimore.

At a meeting of the Directors this evening, Nicholas Biddle, Esq. was re-elected President of the Board.

J. JAUDON, *Cashier.*

The Governor of Georgia has pardoned the Missionaries who have been so long confined in the Penitentiary.

MONUMENT TO BISHOP HOBART.

From the New York Mirror.

This fine piece of Sculpture, so honorable as a testimonial to the illustrious deceased, is placed in the rear of the altar of Trinity Church, directly facing the entrance of the main aisle. The design is allegorical, and highly expressive of the poetry of art. The Bishop is represented in his last moments, with his eyes lifted in confiding earnestness to heaven, which appears, from the peculiarity of the light, to be already opening its golden gates to receive his departing spirit. A female form, representing religion, supports the head of the dying prelate with her left arm, while the right, extended, points upwards to the cross, surrounded with rays of celestial, spiritual light. The likeness is easily recognized, and the attitude of the Bishop, over whose sinking frame the lassitude of death is stealing, and upon whose countenance the holy and seraphic joy of the Christian is contending with the mortal agony of the man, claims the warmest commendation of the artist's skill. The female figure is strictly Grecian, the features beaming a divine tenderness, and exhibiting much graceful ease and dignity of position. In order to increase the effect of this beautiful and poetic design, the rear wall of the church was partially taken down and thrown back several feet, thereby affording space for a side window, through which the light streams diagonally upon the figures, and highly coloured or softened by the reflection of a rich crimson drapery which conceals the recess. Near sunset the appearance is most striking, it being, as it were, bathed in a flood of glory. The whole Monument of finely polished Italian marble, does credit to Mr. Hughes, and sustains his claim as one of the first artists in the land. The inscription is as follows: "Beneath this chancel rest the mortal remains of John Henry Hobart, Rector of Trinity Church in this city, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the State of New York; born in Philadelphia, Sept. 14, 1775; died during a visitation to the western part of his diocese, 12th Sept. 1830. The Vestry, in behalf of the associated congregations of Trinity church, have caused this monument to be erected in memory of the public services, private virtues, and christian graces of their beloved and lamented pastor. In testimony of their respect for the wisdom, energy and piety of their revered Diocesan. In honor of the faithful and valiant Soldier of Christ, who on all occasions stood forth the able and intrepid champion of the Church of God."

In that building where the tones of his thrilling voice seemed yet to linger, and beneath whose altar rests the faithful Ambassador of Christ, a feeling of tender melancholy pervades the heart, and we bow before the excellence of virtue, exclaiming—

"Paul's love of Christ, and steadiness imbibed,
Were copied close in him and well transcribed;
He followed Paul; his zeal a kindred flame,
His apostolic charity the same."

We take the following welcome information from a letter dated 3d inst. from an estimable correspondent in Virginia.

Nat. Gaz.

"I have just returned from a short visit to Mr. Madison, whose health, I am happy to say, is greatly improved, so much so, that I hope he will be enabled yet to see many summers, and enjoy that commanding intellect and those unrivalled social qualifications for which he is so well known and so much esteemed."

The Bank Robbery.—We have much satisfaction in stating that the rest of the money stolen from the Bank of South Carolina, was yesterday given up by the robber Barton. The amount ($48,000) was concealed in the wall of his shop; and the whole amount stolen ($156,000) has now been recovered, with the exception of $22.

Charleston Mercury.

Our harbor is at length graced with the presence of the sloop of war Natchez, (of the Federal Government) come at the instance of the Union Party to enforce a wicked and tyrannical law. The honor of this visit is certainly due to Nullification. Although, the invitation was given by our friends of the Union Party, we shall endeavor to benefit by it.—*Charleston Mercury*

To the questions propounded to us by a friend in the country, we reply:

That the U. S. troops stationed here are not quartered in the city, but in the forts. Their number is about 600 or 700.

Charleston Mercury.

In Vermont, the good people have, according to our present information, been singularly unfortunate in the attempt which they made, last week, to elect Representatives to the next Congress. In that State, the election is made by districts, and a majority of all the votes in each district is necessary to make a choice. It is doubted whether, owing to the triangular division of parties throughout the State, a single member has been elected.

National Intelligencer.

MARRIAGE.—The marriage ceremony is the most interesting spectacle social life exhibits. To see two rational beings, in the glow of youth and hope, which invests life with the halo of happiness, appear together, and openly acknowledging their preference for each other, voluntarily enter into a league of perpetual friendship, and call Heaven and Earth to witness the sincerity of their solemn vows--to think of the endearing connexion, the important consequences, the final separation—the smile that kindles to extacy at their union, must at length, be quenched in the tears of the mourning survivor! but while life continues, they are to participate in the same joys, to endure the like sorrows, to rejoice and weep in unision. Be constant, man; be condescending, woman; and what can earth offer so pure as your friendship, so dear as your affection!

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 22, 1833.

☞ The Observer Office has been removed to the large Room over the Book Store, opposite the new Lafayette Hotel Buildings. The Editor may generally be found at the Book Store.

President's Message.—We have little time for remark upon this important document, which, with considerable exertion, we lay before our readers to-day. It is well written, though in a plainer and less eloquent style than the Proclamation. And as to its doctrines, so far as time has allowed to examine them, they have our approbation. We perfectly agree with the President, that there is no such oppression existing in S. Carolina as to justify a resort to that last remedy, revolution, and that the secession of a single State in the midst of the other States, cannot be thought of. It would be attended with a thousand evils. What is the remedy? Shall a State be *forced* to continue in the Union against her will? If it can be done by the course pointed out by the Executive, be it so. The operation through the custom houses and the courts, is the only operation that we can contemplate without shuddering. And, happily, this is the course which both parties profess a determination to pursue.

We regret that we cannot give Mr. Calhoun's Speech which followed the reading of the message in the Senate. It shall appear next week. In the course of his speech, he said,

"He had understood the Chief Magistrate to say that the object of S. Carolina, notwithstanding her repeated declarations to the contrary, was hostile to the Union. Am I right? asked Mr C. Mr Calhoun pausing, asked, do I state this part of the message correctly? If I do, I meet this assertion with the most unqualified denial. Sir, there is not a member of the confederacy more devoted to the Union than the State I represent."

In the House of Representatives, a long and earnest but calm and dignified debate arose after the reading of the message, in which more than thirty members participated. It was finally referred to the Judiciary Committee, and 25,000 copies ordered to be printed.

The House is chiefly engaged in listening to long speeches on the Tariff Bill; and as day after day passes, with the infliction of one of these upon the public patience, the hopes of the South become weaker and weaker.

The Land Bill occupies most of the Senate's time.

Expresses.—Two more of these mysterious messengers have passed through this town since our last; the first bound *to*, and the second *from*, Charleston. In relation to the one mentioned in the Observer of the 8th, the National Intelligencer, after quoting from this and other Southern papers, says,—

"These intimations gave us the first knowledge of the circumstance, which they relate, of a Government Express having passed between this city and Charleston. The fact has since been confirmed to us from other sources. The express was speeded to Charleston, and returned to this city, within the compass of five days. We are entirely out of the secrets of the Executive, and therefore have no knowledge of the special object of this unusual dispatch. We have some doubt however, whether it was any thing more than a first experiment, with a view to future use of the same facility of conveyance, in preference to slow and uncertain mail-carriage, should any emergency arise to require it. From what we hear, this express was intended to have been a secret transaction. Such a thing as *a secret express*, for a distance of five hundred miles, is a thing so obviously impracticable, where it is so rare, that we wonder it should have been thought of for a moment. No, no! If there is to be a line of expresses, let it be without any attempt at concealment. Rather, let the Government give public notice of it, that no needless alarm may be excited by the passing of the Couriers. We trust, however, that there will be no occasion for employing them.

Among a list of appointments by the President, recently confirmed by the Senate, we perceive that of Gen. *James Owen*, as Collector of the port of Wilmington, N. C. to date from the 10th inst. when his late commission expired.

The Yadkin and Catawba Journal says, that Gov. Hayne has sent an order to an iron foundry in the upper part of South Carolina, for several thousand cannon balls, to enforce the *peaceable* remedy with.

The following gentlemen have been commissioned as Aids to his Excellency, the Governor of the State, viz:—

Daniel Moreau Barringer, Esq. of Cabarrus.
Richard E. Fortune, Esq. of Buncombe.
Joseph A. Hill, Esq. of Wilmington.
George S. McIntosh, Esq. of Granville.

Supreme Court.—William H. Green of Wadesborough, John T. Gilmore of Bladen, and John Kerr of Caswell, have been admitted to Superior Court practice. Kenneth Kelly, of Moore, has obtained County Court licence.

The closing scene.—The Raleigh Register says, we are pleased to state that the deliberations of the Legislature were closed with the greatest harmony, nothing having occurred during the exciting discussions of the session, to mar the pleasures of social intercourse.

A Resolution submitted by Mr. Hinton of Beaufort, was adopted just before the adjournment, directing the Public Treasurer to subscribe on behalf of the State for as many shares of the stock of the proposed new Bank, as he may have unappropriated money in the Treasury, when it goes into operation.

The Resolution, submitted by Mr. Potts some days before, in relation to the controversy between South Carolina and the General Government, which deprecates a resort to force by either party, was taken up for consideration, and after discussion, was on Mr. Polk's motion, again laid on the table, by a vote of 73 to 22.

The Resolution which passed the Senate, requesting South Carolina to postpone the execution of her Ordinance, was taken up in the House of Commons on Thursday, and laid on the table until the 3d Monday in November next—tantamount to rejection.

The following bills were postponed indefinitely, during the two last days of the session, viz: To exempt from execution a certain portion of the farming utensils, and household and kitchen furniture of the citizens of this State—To repeal part of an act passed at the last session, to regulate the retailers of spirituous liquors—To prevent the issuing of writs of *capias ad satisfaciendum*, on judgments obtained before Justices of the Peace in the first instance—To compel Sheriffs and Jailers to advertise in the State Gazette—More effectually to prevent litigation and to avoid suits at law—To provide for a division of negroes and chattel property held in common—To authorise the trial of title to real estate when the same shall come in question on petition for partition—To give exclusive jurisdiction to the Superior Courts of Buncombe, and to amend an act passed in 1784, to regulate the descent of real estate, to do away entails, &c.

From the Raleigh Register.

THE NEW BANK.—We subjoin a synopsis of the provisions of the Act just passed by the Legislature, "To establish the Bank of North Carolina."

The first section provides that the Bank shall be established, with a capital of two millions, one half of which may be subscribed for by the State.

The second provides that the principal Bank shall be located at Raleigh, and for the establishment of such branches as the President and Directors deem expedient.

The third directs the Governor to issue his Proclamation appointing Commissioners to open books of subscription at the places therein specified. At the end of sixty days, the Commissioners to make return of subscription, and if one million of dollars be not subscribed, then the Governor is to issue another Proclamation announcing the fact, and authorizing new books to be opened. At the end of ninety days, if five hundred thousand dollars be subscribed, then the Governor is to issue another Proclamation appointing a day for the subscribers or their agents to meet at Raleigh, for the purpose of appointing a President and eight directors, to serve until the Legislature meets, when the President is to be elected by that body, and annually thereafter.

The fourth provides that subscribers shall pay the whole amount of subscription within ninety days after the first general meeting. No discount to be made or note issued, until the capital stock is paid in.

The fifth prescribes rules for the government of the Directory.

The sixth incorporates the Stockholders—The charter to extend to the year 1853.

The seventh provides that the Cashiers and Clerks shall give bond and security.

The eighth prescribes a scale for voting.

The ninth declares that the Bank shall hold no property other than is requisite for the transaction of business.

The tenth provides that the total amount of debts which the Bank shall at any time owe, must not exceed three times the amount of the capital stock actually paid in. In case of excess, the directors to be liable in their private capacities.

The eleventh forbids the issuing of Notes under one dollar.

The twelfth prohibits the Bank from dealing in any thing but what pertains strictly to banking concerns.

The thirteenth prescribes six per cent, as the rate of interest, and provides for the making of half-yearly dividends.

The fourteenth provides that on all Notes for which payment may be refused, either at the principal Bank or it branches, 12 per cent interest may be demanded.

The fifteenth imposes a tax of *one per cent*, on all individual stock after 1838.

The sixteenth directs a particular and full statement of the affairs of the Bank to be annually submitted to the Legislature.

The seventeenth gives to the State the right of choosing one Director for every $250,000 worth of stock subscribed, and declares that no member of the Legislature shall be eligible either as President or Director.

The eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth sections relate merely to meetings of the Stockholders.

The twenty-first provides that any officer of the Bank who may embezzle its property, shall be deemed guilty of felony and prosecuted accordingly.

The twenty second, that books of subscription may be kept open until all the stock is taken.

The twenty-third, that the notes of the Bank shall be received for taxes or debts due to the State.

The twenty-fourth and last, that no officer of the Bank shall be indebted, at any time, in a greater sum than $5,000.

State Bank of North Carolina.—At an adjourned meeting of the Stockholders of this Institution held on Monday last, it was resolved, to make a dividend of 50 per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank, payable on the first of next month. It was also agreed, to reduce the salary of the President to $1500, and hereafter to pay out no more of the Notes of the Institution. See advertisement.—*Raleigh Register.*

The new Capitol!—The Commissioners appointed by the Act just passed by our Legislature, for rebuilding the Capitol, viz. Duncan Cameron, Henry Seawell, Wm. Boylan, Wm. S. Mhoon, and R. M. Saunders, Esqrs. met at the Office of the Public Treasurer on Saturday last, to take into consideration the subject committed to them. D. Cameron, Esq. was appointed President of the Board, and J. Gales, Secretary. It was resolved that the Capitol be immediately rebuilt, entirely of Stone; and that Mr. William S. Drummond, (a builder from Washington City, who comes highly recommended) be appointed Superintendant of the Building. It will be seen by Advertisements in to-day's Register, that Contracts are offered for the execution of the Work and for Lumber. Proposals to be submitted on or before the first of March. In the mean time the rubbish of the old Building will be cleared away.—*Ral. Register.*

A letter from Union District, dated the 14th instant says:—"Two battalions have already volunteered, and there is *no* doubt but that by the 1st February, we shall have 1000 men, ready to take the field."

Charleston Mercury.

FROM THE WILMINGTON PEOPLE'S PRESS.

Wilmington.—It may not be improper, at this time, to speak of the condition of our town, and of the facilities which it possesses in a commercial point of view. Although in this respect it will not bear comparison with many of our northern, and some of our southern sea-ports, yet it may be claimed as the "commercial Emporium" of North Carolina. And the advantages which the construction of the contemplated Rail Road and the opening of a canal would give it, by presenting a new channel for the introduction into its market of the rich and inexhaustible treasures of the interior and of the adjacent country, would render it one of the most flourishing and enviable settlements on the southern coast. Improvements would continually be projecting, the buildings in our streets would undergo a thorough renovation, the limits of the town be extended, and new life would be infused throughout all the various pursuits peculiar to our climate. Our river would be crowded with shipping, foreign intercourse would be more enlarged, and the demand for the immense products of our country would increase in a ratio with our means of supplying it. More mills of every description would be erected, and we might hope to see the establishment of numerous Manufactories, and the successful operation of the mechanic arts. Wealth would flow in upon us, and prosperity smile upon every branch of industy and animate all classes to ceaseless exertions.—The liberal arts would be patronized, polite accomplishments promoted, and the acquirement of knowledge be placed within the reach of all who might desire it.

There are in the town at present, four Steam Saw Mills, capable of turning out from forty to fifty thousand feet of Lumber daily; two Steam Rice Machines sufficient to beat all the Rice brought to market; three Turpentine and one Rum Distillery. The large quantity of Lumber which comes down the river in rafts, and is sold in the water, is mostly sawed by water mills; there are besides some small Rice Machines in the neighborhood.—Considerable amount of rough rice is shipped every year to Charleston, which is there esteemed for its superior quality as seed. Spirits of Turpentine is distilled in considerable quantities, and Pitch, Rosin and Varnish are generally plentiful. Immense quantities of Naval Stores, Lumber, Staves, Shingles and some Cotton are sent to Market; besides which moderate supplies of Bacon, Lard, Tobacco, Corn, Flour, Tallow, Bees-Wax, Ground, Black Eyed and Cow-Peas, with fresh Pork and Poultry are generally to be had.

About twenty vessels, some of them of the first class, are owned in the port; one ship of near 400 tons owned by J. K. McIlhenny, Esq. and intended for the Liverpool trade, will soon be launched from the stocks; and two Brigs, owned by one of our merchants, are building in the neighborhood. Besides these, a new Steam Boat, of superior construction, owned by Messrs. Potter and Holmes, and intended to ply between this and Smithville as a Mail Boat, is in a good state of forwardness; the engine, which is of great power, being ready to go on board. The Boats at present on the river, are the *John Walker* and *Henrietta*, which are engaged in the Fayetteville business; and the *Enterprise*, employed in conveying the Smithville and Southern Mails.

The Dredging boat is said to be in successful operation upon the flats below, and effecting great improvements in the depth of water, so that large draughts may now be brought to town.

Our stores are handsomely stocked with goods of all descriptions, and every inducement is offered for purchasers to give a preference to this market.

A spirit of enterprise is awakened among us, and the citizens seem to be alive to their interests, by manifesting a disposition to encourage works of improvement.

Among other recommendations contained in the late Message of the Executive of Maryland, to the Legislature of that State, is the establishment of "a State Bank to be founded upon the funds of the State."

During a period of seventy-six years, there have been only four Chief Justices of the court of King's bench. The salary of the Chief Justice in Great Britain, has been reduced from ten to eight thousand pounds sterling. It still much exceeds the official income of the whole of our five Judges of the Supreme Court.

A letter of the 14th, from a house of the highest commercial standing in London, expresses great solicitude lest a general war in Europe should ensue; and adds, that owing to such an apprehension, trade was very much at a stand.

MARRIED,

In Anson County on Sunday night the 13th inst. by Charles Hinson, Esq., THOMAS SMITH to Miss WINNY, daughter of Elijah Ratliff. Also, on Tuesday night the 15th inst. by John McKinzie, Esq. WILLIAM H. HINSON to MARY CLARK, all of Anson county.

☞ Bishop IVES intends making a Visitation to the Churches in the Eastern part of his Diocese, in the months of February and March next, in the following order:—The Wednesday and Thursday immediately preceding the first Sunday in February at Kinston, Lenoir County; Septuagesima Sunday, 3d February, at Newbern; Quinquagesima Sunday 17th, at Washington, Beaufort County; the intermediate time, and the ten days succeeding Quinquagesima Sunday, to be spent in these and the neighboring Counties; more definite appointments to be made hereafter. Wednesday and Thursday, the last days of February, at Tarborough, Edgcombe County; second Sunday in Lent, March 3d, at Scotland Neck; third Sunday in Lent, 10th, at Windsor, Bertie County; the intermediate days to be spent agreeably to the wishes of the Missionaries at those stations; fourth Sunday in Lent, 17th, at Edenton; fifth Sunday in Lent, 24th, at Elizabeth City.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, Jan. 17th, the Henrietta Steamer, with Coffee, Sugar, Molasses and Dry Goods, to G. Hurlbutt, W. S. Latta, J. Huske & Son, C. T. Haigh, J. Kyle, J. Munn, T. Sandford & Co. and others of this place, and J. Henshaw, New Salem.

DEPARTED, Jan. 20th, the Henrietta Steamer, with Cotton, Flour, Seed, Wheat, Tobacco, &c. for H. Horn, C. T. Haigh, Lewis Brown, J. Fuller, Archd. Campbell, and others.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVED, up to Jan. 16, Brigs Uncas from Barbadoes, Leopard from Porto Rico, John and Edward from Gaudaloupe, William from do., Hudson from St. Vincent, Henry Clay from Elsineur, Damon from New York, Exertion from Hayti, Mary and Susan from Boston, Brandywine from New York. Schrs. Claudia and Mary from Charleston, Salmon from do., Repeater from New York, Dime from St. Thomas, Aurora from Porto Rico, Commerce from Philadelphia, Frances Ann from Savannah, Laurel from do.

A Brig, supposed to be the James J. McKay, was ashore at New Inlet Bar.

The brig Premium, which sailed from N. York for Wilmington six weeks ago, has not arrived.

Fayetteville Market.—Brandy, peach, 55 a 60. Do. apple, 45 a 50. Bacon, new, 6½ a 7. Beeswax 17 a 17½. Coffee 15 a 17.—Cotton, new, 8 50 a 10 00. Corn 50 a 55. Flaxseed 1 50. Flour cross 4½, fine 4¾, sup. 5. Feathers 32 a 35. Iron 4¼ a 5½. Molasses 32 a 36. Nails, cut, 6¾ a 7. Sugar, brown, 8½ a 10; Lump 14; Loaf 15 a 18. Salt 70 a 75. Wheat 95 a $1. Whiskey 36 a 40. Tobacco, (leaf) 3 a 3¼.

Dr. S. M. WHEATON,
Dentist.

HAS taken lodgings at the Planter's Hotel, where he will remain a short time, and will be happy to render his professional services to those who may need them.

Refer to Hon. WM. GASTON,
Hon. GEO. E. BADGER,
DR. JOHN BECKWITH,
DR. RUFUS HAYWOOD,
GOV. STOKES.

Fayetteville, Jan. 22. 16tf.

Valuable Real Estate
For Rent, in the Town of Lumberton, N. Carolina.

THE Subscriber offers for Rent for the present year, that well known Public House in Lumberton, for many years occupied by Mrs. Catharine Mac Neill, and for the three last years by Mr. Jno. F. Barnes. The Hotel and all the Out Buildings are in good repair. On the premises is a good garden and a well of good water. There will also be rented with the above, 300 acres of wood Land within one mile of the town, also, three vacant Lots in town under good fence, one of ten acres, one of six acres and one of five acres; also, a Lot with a comfortable Dwelling House with two fire places, nearly opposite the Hotel; also the Store House lately occupied by Mr. Barnes, and in the centre of business being on the corner of the Court House Square. For terms apply to Charles Moore, Esq. Lumberton, or to ANGUS TAYLOR,

January 21, 1833. (16tf) Fayetteville.

Valuable Saw & Grist Mill
FOR SALE.

THE undersigned will sell at Public Auction, at the Town House in Fayetteville, on Saturday the 16th February next, (unless a private sale be previously made,) the MILL and LANDS appertaining thereto, situate at the mouth of Cross creek, formerly John Clark's, and lately worked by Duncan McNeill, Esq.

A HOUSE and LOT in Campbellton, adjacent to the same. Persons disposed to purchase, are requested to examine the premises Information as to the Property and the terms of sale, may be known on application to the Subscriber.

J. W. WRIGHT, Cashier.

Fayetteville, January 21, 1833. 16ts.

Pewter Ware, Church Furniture, &c.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE,

40 Doz. Pewter Plates, assorted, from 14 lbs. to 6 lbs. per dozen.
20 doz. Pewter Basins, assorted, from gallon to pint,
10 doz. Pewter Platters, deep, two sizes,
Pewter Tankards, Baptismal Bowls, Goblets,
Coffee Urns, Soup Ladles, &c. &c.,

All of best materials and workmanship, at wholesale or retail. JAMES MARTINE

January 12, 1833. 16eow4t.

State Bank of North Carolina,

Raleigh, January 14, 1833.

AT an adjourned meeting of the Stockholders of this Institution, held at their Banking House, this day, the following Resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That a Dividend of $50 per Share of the Capital Stock of the State Bank of North Carolina is hereby declared by the Stockholders, which shall be paid to the respective Stockholders, or their Representatives, on or before the first day of February next, at their Banking House, in the City of Raleigh.

That no payment shall be made without the production of the Certificates of Stock at the said Banking House.

That the Cashier shall, in a book prepared for the purpose, take Receipts for the various payments, and also endorse in red ink, on the Certificates, that such payments have been made.

That the Books for the transfer of Stock be closed on the 25th instant, and remain closed until the second day of February next. And no transfer shall be permitted on the Books of any Share on which a dividend has been paid.

WILL. POLK, Ch'm.

J. GALES, Sec'y. 16 4t.

To the Public.

LOOK out for the Scoundrel by the name of JOSTLIN JONES, of this County, young in years but old it appears in turpitude and vice.—He was married on Christmas night to a Girl by the name of Jones, who was in possession of a negro fellow left to her by her Aunt, also a mare, worth about 50 or 60 dollars. On Sunday, the 6th instant, he sold the negro fellow for 425 dollars, disposed of the mare on Monday, eloped with a girl by the name of Southerlin, left a number of debts unpaid, went to Waynesboro', called her his wife, took the Stage there for Winton, but the probability is, he did not continue long in that direction—he went that route in order to evade pursuit. He has no doubt gone to South Carolina or Georgia, to a place called "Traveller's Rest," where he has connections. (Think he must be a little tinctured with Nullification and Disunion by his leaving his wife so soon.) Said Jostlin Jones is about 21 years of age, rather under the common size, black bushy hair, considerably freckled, with a dastardly countenance. He has a recommendation signed by a number of respectable persons the Saturday before he left; had they known his intentions they would not have signed it. Two or three of the names on the recommendation are attached to this advertisement.

JAMES DUNN, | TH. PEARSALL,
WILSON HODGES, | H. WHITMORE,
ISHAM SOUTHERLIN, | H. WILLIAMS.

Wrightsville, Duplin County, Jan. 14, 1833.

From the Youth's Companion.

AMBITION BLASTED.

Every one acquainted with the public men of our country, must know something of Aaron Burr, of this city, [New York,] once Vice President of the U. States. His history exhibits a striking instance of blasted ambition. Of a most persuasive eloquence and bland manners, with a deep knowledge of the human heart, Aaron Burr looked forward in his earlier days, to the highest offices and distinctions of the republic. He had attained the highest but one. But before his dark and searching eye there stood one obstacle to his ascent; it was Alexander Hamilton. The illustrious Hamilton, who had weathered the storms of the Revolution by the side of Washington, and who had saved the nation in her counsels that Washington saved by his sword and Fabian prudence, —was a patriot too incorruptible to look coldly on and see the rise of an unprincipled spirit, whose intellectual capacity only equalled his want of principle. To the eye of Hamilton, Burr was in politics what Benedict Arnold had been in the field; and his opposition to his design, partook of that keen and stern character which ever made Hamilton so terrible to the enemies of the true rights of the country.

They met, at length, on "the dark and bloody ground," about two miles above Hoboken, on the Jersey shore, opposite this city. Hamilton fell—and as he fell, the earthly prospects of Burr darkened in thick-ribbed gloom.

Immediately after this catastrophe, the conduct of Burr began to excite attention. He frequently took sudden and rapid and distant journeys, disguised so as not to be known on the road. One week he would be seen in his office in New York—the next in a distant city, as if he dropped from the clouds. It was at first supposed that he was suffering the agonies of remorse for the murder of Hamilton; but the eye of government soon detected the preparation for some design of violence. Arms and men had been gathered at different points, either for a division of the United States or for a descent upon Mexico—or for both objects united. He was arrested in the remote west, and carried in irons for many hundred miles through a country over whose Senate he had presided as the second officer of government, to the place designated for his trial. He was acquitted of the charge of treason, but the irreversible sentence of public opinion had gone forth against him He became a wanderer in foreign lands.

Over a few of these vagrant years of his life a deep obscurity rests. He returned, however, to New York, the scene of his former glory and aspirations. Here he has spent his life, with but little notice or distinction; and without any more influence over the public mind, than if he had been frozen into a statue of stone the moment that he sent the death shot to the bosom of Hamilton.

Sometimes, now, a little, bowed-down man, with his eyes fastened on the pavement, may be seen hurrying along in the vicinity of Reed Street. His hair, which was black as the raven's wing, is now blanched with the whiteness of snow. His eyes, which once shot lightnings in their soul-searching glances, are now lustreless and dull. That man is Aaron Burr.

The following, from the Salem (Mass.) Gazette, shows that the experiment is about to be made, in that neighborhood, of steam carriage over turnpike-roads, with all the advantages of location, &c. which ought to ensure success:

"GO AHEAD!—We learn that subcriptions were taken last week for a new joint stock company, to establish a line of steam carriages between this town and Boston, over the turnpike. The plan is said to be, to run a carriage every hour in the day each way; and if the project is successful, the line will be continued to Newburyp't.

Dr. David Ramsay, in the second volume of his History, says, "The Act of Independence did not hold out to the world thirteen *sovereign* States, but a *common sovereignty* of the whole; in their united capacity."

The American historian expressed the opinion of the statesmen of his time.

An arrival from Calcutta, brings dates to 18th Aug and from Canton to 14th June. The Caclutta paper of the latest date, says that the plague had nearly ceased at Bushine, and the remaining inhabitants, about 2,000 in number, had returned to town—4 months before, they consisted of at least *twenty thousand.*

NEW CHEAP GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just returned from the North with a cheap and carefully selected assortment of

HATS,

LADIES' AND GENTLEMENS' SHOES AND BOOTS.

MEN'S AND BOYS' FUR, CLOTH AND SEAL SKIN CAPS.

He may be found three doors west from the Market House, on the north side of Hay street, where he is prepared to sell bargains, either at wholesale or retail. Merchants and others would do well to call immediately and examine his assortment.

Also, Sole and Upper LEATHER.

G. HURLBUTT.

September 25. 99tf.

CHEAP AND NEW GOODS.

D. MURCHISON,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the Public, that he has just received from New York, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HATS, SHOES, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CROCKERY WARE, GROCERIES, &c , which he offers cheap for Cash, at his Store in Mac Rae's new Brick Buildings, corner Store, west of R. Maynard & Co.'s Medicine Store.

Oct. 8. 1-tf

GROCERIES, For Sale.

15 HHDS. prime Muscovado Sugars,
15 do. New Orleans Sugar,
16 bbls. single and double refined Loaf Sugar,
2 boxes White Havana do.
60 bags Porto Rico, and Rio Coffee,
Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, Sewing & Seine Twine,
Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cassia and Nutmegs,
Imperial and Hyson Tea, in 6lb catty boxes,
Imperial & Gunpowder do. in 2lb cannisters,
120 sacks Liverpool Salt,
1000 bushels Alum do.
6 casks Cheese,
N. Orleans Molasses, in hhds. and barrels,
10 Hhds W I. do.
75 kegs Nails,
Dupont's Powder, Shot and bar Lead,
20 tons Swedes Iron,
Epsom & Glauber Salts, Saltpetre, Alum, Brimstone,
Indigo, Madder, Logwood, Red Lead. Span. Brown,
Spanish White, Putty, Pearl Ash,
60 kegs White Lead,
Tin Plate and Iron Wire,
8x10 and 10x12 Window Glass,
Writing and wrapping Paper,
20 crates Crockery, assorted for the country trade.

C. T. HAIGH.

October 9, 1832. 1-tf.

Boots and Shoes.

THE Subscriber has received a part of his Fall Stock, well worthy the attention of Country Merchants, consisting in part of

500 pair men's thick BROGANS and SHOES,
300 do. do. calf and kip do. do.
300 do. boys' thick and L. & B. do. do.
500 do. Ladies' Morocco Walking Shoes
1000 do. do. do. Pumps, low price.

ALSO, constantly on hand,

Cotton and Wool Cards,
Wrapping, Writing, & Letter Paper.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Fayetteville, Nov. 6, 1832. 70tf.

GROCERIES.

15,000 Lbs. prime green and Rio Coffee,
10 hhds. good New Orleans Sugar,
A few barrels and half barrels of very superior brown Sugar,
100 kegs cut Nails and Brads,
150 sides sole Leather,
28 best quality Grindstones.

The above articles will be sold cheap for cash, or exchanged for Country produce, on very favorable terms.

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

November 13. §6-tf.§

FISH!!

75 Barrels No. 1, 2, and 3 MACKEREL,
No. 1 SALMON, for sale by

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

December 24. 12tf.

New Goods.

THE Subscriber informs the public that he is now receiving a large stock of DRY GOODS of every description, which is offered to the public at very reduced prices; having been bought mostly at the New York package sales, they will be sold extremely low. Merchants from the country, will do well to call and examine them. Among the Goods are super blue, black, olive, brown, bottle green and mixt Cloths, Sattinets, Cassimeres. Cassimets, Drillings, Merino, Cassimeres, Merino Cloths, imitation Merino Cloths, Brochelles, Lastings, Princettas, Nankeens, Moleskins, Bangup Cords, French Drills, Clark's spool Cotton, a great variety of fancy Prints, newest style, 4-4 and 6-4 Ginghams, 4-4 Parisian Prints, Parisian Muslins, Swiss Muslins, cross bar'd Muslins, Mull Jaconet and Book Muslins, Swiss Capes and Pelerines, lace Capes and Pelerines, 5-4, 4-4 and 3-4 Shirtings and Sheetings, 4-4 Irish Linens, Long Lawns, Linen Cambrics, and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, 5-4 Irish Sheeting, 8-4 table Diaper, Russia Diaper, Merseilles and other Vestings, Palm leaf Hats, scarlet merino square and long Shawls, Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets, Shoes, Carpetings.

SILKS.

Gros-de-Swiss, Italian Lustrings, Gros-de-Berlins, Gros-de-Naples, blk. Sinchews and Sarsnets, white, pink and green Florences, rich Vestings, rich Garniture and belt Ribbons, fancy gauze Handkerchiefs and Scarfs, Nankin Crape Shawls, Nankin Robes, rich fig'd Silks. Barege and Palmerines, ladies' fancy Work Bags, ladies' Cravats, bandanna Handkerchiefs, &c. &c., together with many other articles too tedious to enumerate.

JNO. McARN

April 24, 1832. 77 tf.

For Sale,

60 Kegs White Lead in oil, part of it pure,
10 barrels paint Oil,
10 hhds brown Sugar,
100 casks Thomastown Lime, in good order,
Rowland's mill and cross cut Saws.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

March 5, 1832. 70t.

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having large and commodious Warehouses in a convenient part of town, and so situated as to be almost entirely out of all danger by fire, would attend to any business connected with the above line on the usual terms, and hopes, by reason of the advantages he may possess in point of security against that destructive element, and his own exertions to give general satisfaction in all cases where business is entrusted to him, to receive a share of public patronage.

HENRY HORN

N. B. Country Merchants and others consigning Goods and Packages to my care from any of the Northern Cities, or any part of the Country, will meet with prompt attention in having them forwarded to any part of the State or the adjoining counties.

Fayetteville, Jan. 1, 1833. (13tf.) H. H.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

WOULD beg leave to call the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their *Entire New and Extensive Stock of Seasonable, Fancy and Staple*

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Hats, Shoes, & Cotton Cards,

Foolscap and Letter Paper,

BLANK BOOKS, SPELLING BOOKS, &c. &c. Now opening at their Store, corner of Exchange Square and Hillsborough Street; which they offer on liberal terms, at WHOLESALE, exclusively.

Their Stock having been selected with care, from the late Sales in New York, they flatter themselves, they can offer inducements, making it worthy the attention of dealers generally. Among their Stock, will be found a

General Assortment of

Superfine Blue and Black Broad Cloths,
Kerseys and Sattinetts,
Brown and bleached Sheetings & Shirtings,
Sup. fancy and common Prints,
Red, white, and green Flannels,
Point, duffle, and rose Blankets,
Tickings and Checks,
Domestic Plaids and Stripes,
Plain and figured Book Muslins,
Plain and figured Cambric Muslins,
5-4 and 6-4 Jackonett Muslins,
Swiss Collars and Capes,
Bobbinett and cotton Laces,
Dunstable and Leghorn Bonnets,
Balls Cotton Yarn, &c. &c.

Together with a very great variety of Articles, too numerous to particularize in an advertisement

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, Nov. 12, 1832 6-tf

THE SUBSCRIBERS

ARE now receiving direct from N. York, their Fall supply of GROCERIES, which comprises a very general assortment of every article in their line.—Their stock will in part comprise the following articles, viz.

38 hhds. P. Rico
20 bbls. loaf and lump } SUGARS,
30 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
10 ½ chests Imperial
14 ½ do. Gunpowder and Hyson } TEAS,
165 bags prime green
20 bbls. do do. } COFFEE,
120 ps. heavy 42 inch Cotton Bagging,
100 coils Bale Rope,
42 bags Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
55 boxes Tin Plate,
85 boxes Window Glass,
250 kegs cut Nails,
60 tons Swedes and English Iron,
15 bundles hoop and band Iron,
16 ditto German and cast Steel,
150 bags Shot, assorted Nos.
2000 lbs. bar Lead,
75 kegs Dupont's Powder,
3 ceroons Spanish Flotant Indigo,
5 hhds. green Copperas,
60 kegs White Lead,
20 bbls. Tanner's and Lamp Oil,
20 doz. grass and bramble Scythe Blades,
10 do. patent rivetted and Cutting Knives,
Liverpool and Alum Salt.

With a general assortment of Patent Medicines, Hatter's Materials, &c. &c.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, Nov. 12, 1832. 6tf.

Just Received,

10 Hhds. prime SUGAR,
15 bags COFFEE,
60 kegs Nails and Brads,
200 sacks Liverpool Salt,
25 barrels Mackerel,
25 half bbls. do.
5000 lbs. choice Bacon, for sale by

CASWELL S. BRAY.

July 10. 88-tf.

SHOES, &c.

50 Cases now landing, consisting of a general assortment fresh from the manufactories, suitable for the country trade.

—ALSO—

200 Reams Wrapping Paper.

A. KIMBALL.

November 13. §6-tf.§

REMOVAL.

Dr. James H. Dickson,

HAS removed to the New Brick Building, on the East side of Green-street, directly opposite the Store of Messrs. Jno. Huske & Son, where he offers for sale on reasonable terms, for Cash, or approved credit, a General Assortment of

DRUGS and MEDICINES,

Shop Furniture, Surgical Instruments,

Paints, Oils, and Dye Stuffs,

Hatters' Materials,

Perfumery, &c.

October 15th, 1832. 2-tf

GARDEN SEEDS.

AN unusually large supply of GARDEN SEEDS, of every description, raised by J. L. Belden of Watthersfield, Connecticut, and of the growth of 1832, just received and for sale by

J. CAMPBELL.

January 1, 1833. 13tf.

JUST RECEIVED,

By Steamboat Henrietta.

50 Hhds. Prime Molasses,
15 do, P. R. Sugar,
20 Casks Cheese,
10 Bbls. Cider,
10 Kegs white Lead (ground in Oil)
4 Bbls. Spanish Brown, &c.

For sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having *for the present*, opened an Office at his Dwelling House, on the corner of Dick and Russell streets, and provided himself with Warehouses in Campbellton, is prepared to carry on his business as usual.

All kinds of Produce received and sold or forwarded, as may be directed. Goods and Merchandize received and forwarded, together with all other business pertaining to a general commission agency.

He will also attend to the offering for discount, renewal and payment of notes at the different Banks in this place, *to which branch of his business he will pay particular attention,* and flatters himself that from his general knowledge of the business of the place, he will be able to give satisfaction to his employers

JOSEPH BAKER

Fayetteville, June 27. 34-tf.

Piano Forte.

JUST received from the Manufacturer, one elegant PIANO FORTE, for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & Co.

November 20. 7tf.

HENRY HORN

OFFERS for sale, at the store recently occupied by Mr. W. Whitehead, East of the Planter's Hotel,

50 Bags prime green Coffee
10 hhds. Porto Rico and New Orleans Sugar
10 do. prime retailing Molasses
3 do. Sirup for family use
2000 bushels Liverpool Salt
500 sacks do do
Alum, Cadiz and Blown do
100 kegs cut Nails and Brads, assorted
12 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted
Sheet and Hoop Iron
German, blistered and cast Steel,
75 sets Wagon Boxes
600 pieces Castings, assorted
1600 lbs. Cotton Yarn
1000 lbs. Bar Lead
40 bags buck and drop Shot
15 kegs Orange and Dupont's FFF Powder

Pepper, Spice, Race and Ground Ginger, Imperial and Hyson Tea, Loaf and Lump Sugar, Epsom and Glauber Salts, Salt Petre, Alum, Indigo, Madder, Spanish Brown, Pearl Ash, Window Glass, Candles, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Cotton and Wool Cards, Wool and Fur Hats, Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope and Twine, Blue Wire, Trace Chains, Frying Pans, Spades and Shovels, Scythe Blades, Cutting Knives, Stone Jugs, Bar Soap, and Starch,

DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery.

Together with a number of other articles too tedious to mention; all of which will be sold low for cash or country produce. The highest prices will be paid for country produce.

Nov. 6. 5-tf

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

P. DALLEY,

IS now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, his Fall and Winter supply of Goods, which consists of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware & Cutlery,

HATS, SHOES, IRON, HOLLOW WARE, &c. &c. &c.

All of which he will sell on the most reasonable terms. Country Merchants and others, are invited to call and examine for themselves.

N. B. A good assortment of ANCHOR BOLTING CLOTHS, kept constantly on hand.

15th Oct., 1832. 2-tf

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having commenced the above business, solicits a share of patronage. All kinds of Produce received and sold or forwarded as may be directed. Goods and Merchandize received and forwarded, together with all other business appertaining to a general Commission Agency.

DANIEL DICKSON.

Wilmington, N. C. Sept. 21*st* 1832 99-tf

IMPORTANT

To Physicians, and Dealers in Medicines.

R. MAYNARD & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Person-Street, opposite Willkings & Co.,

ARE now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, & HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. Their Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which they warrant to be genuine, and are determined to sell at the lowest possible terms. Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine their stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.

Oct. 1. 800-tf

Sugar and Coffee.

JUST received, by the late arrivals, the following GOODS

Which we offer on very accommodating terms:-

10 Hhds. Porto Rico and New Orleans Sugars, bright and a good grain,
3 do. and 10 bbls. Copperas,
2 do. Jamaica 4th proof Rum,
30 bags high scented Rio Coffee,
20 do. Porto Rico do.,
35 do. St. Domingo do.,
10 bbls. Jamaica do.,
10 Bags Pepper and Spice,
5 quarter Cassia Sweet Malaga Wine,
5 do. Marseilles Madeira do.,
3 do. Teneriffe do.,
50 Kegs Cut Nails, assorted,
20 bbls. N. E. Rum,
10 do. Apple Brandy, very prime,
Cotton Bagging, Saltpetre, Alum and Madder.

WILLKINGS & CO.

Fayetteville, October 22, 1832. §3-tf.§

The Subscriber,

OFFERS for sale at the Store recently occupied by Mr. O. P. Stark—

8 Hhds and 12 bbls good Sugar,
15 bags Coffee,
10 hhds Molasses,
7 tons assorted Iron,
50 kegs Nails,
40 pieces good Hemp Bagging, 42 inches wide,
25 coils of Bale Rope,
100 lbs. Twine,
Sole and Upper Leather,
Bar and Sheet Lead,
Dupont's Gun Powder,
German and Blistered Steel,
Copperas, Spanish Brown and Alum,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
Saltpetre and Pearlash,
Gum Shellac and Logwood,
Superfine Flour, and Bacon,
Salt of different qualities, some as low price as 25 cents per bushel.

W. WHITEHEAD.

Oct. 15. 2-tf

TAKEN UP

AND committed to the Jail of this County, a dark mulatto Negro Man, who says his name is Wm. Freeman, and that he is a free man. He is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, 23 or 25 years of age. He has since acknowledged that his name is DEMPS, and that he belongs to Sam. Shaw of Wake County. The owner is notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

FREDERICK MOORE, *Jailer.*

Fayetteville, Nov. 13. 6tf

Cape Fear & Yadkin Rail Road.

PURSUANT to the provisions of an Act of the Legislature of North Carolina, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Cape Fear and Yadkin Rail Road Company," the undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the said Act, *Give Notice,* That Books for Subscription to the Capital Stock of the said Company will be opened at the Court House on Tuesday the 8th instant, and continued open at the Bank of Cape Fear in Fayetteville, after that day until farther notice.

DUNCAN MAC RAE,
J. W. WRIGHT,
JOHN H. HALL,
ROBERT STRANGE,
ALEXANDER ELLIOTT. } Commissioners.

Fayetteville, May 7, 1832. 79tf.

CHEAP NEW GOODS.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL

RESPECTFULLY intimates to his friends and the public, that he is now opening in the new brick Tenement erected by John Kelly, Esq., North West Corner of Market Square, a very handsome and extensive assortment of

New Goods,

carefully selected by himself in New York and Philadelphia, from the *latest importations.* His stock which is unusually complete, embraces a great variety of new and fashionable DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, fine CUTLERY, CHINA, CROCKERY and GLASS WARE, which he confidently asserts will equal in point of quality, any Goods ever offered in this market, and all of which will be sold to wholesale and retail purchasers on the most reasonable terms.—Country Merchants and retail purchasers generally, will find it their interest to call and examine his stock which comprises in part the following, viz.

Super blue, black and mixt Saxony Cloths,
Extra super London blue and black ditto,
Ditto do. light and dark green, brown & olive green,
Dark, Oxford and steel mixt do., very cheap,
Ditto super London black Cassimere,
A large assortment of fine and common Sattinetts,
Some extra super do., very cheap,
White Jeans, Imperial Cord and Rouen Cassimeres,
Pittsburg & bang-up Cords, Beaverteen & Moleskins,
Silk Velvet, Marseilles, Valentia and Swansdown Vesting,
Green, red and white Flannels, fine and common,
White Gauze do., really fine and Salisbury do.
Green Baize and Floor Cloths, oil do., various patterns,
Irish Linen in whole and demi pieces, very superior and unusually cheap,
Ditto do. Sheetings, birds-eye and Russia Diaper,
Heavy Marseilles Counterpanes, col'd do.
Low priced and super quality Bed Ticking,
Apron Checks, fine and common, Furniture do. and curtain Calicoes,
Gig top Nankeen, a very superior article for that purpose,
Blue and dark colored heavy Camlets, goat's hair do.
Fine and common Circassians and Bombazetts,
Super Bombazines and London imitation painted Muslins,
Ditto Oriental fancy Plaid and Drapery Muslins.
Plain and figured Swiss, Jaconet, Book and Mull do.
Fine and common Cambrics, Bishop Lawn,
Silesia do., Brown Holland and Fustians,
Pink, green, yellow, blue and dark col'd Cambrics,
Linen Cambric, very fine; do. Hdkfs. plain & bord'd,
Bobbinett and thread Laces, Edgings, Insertions, Quillings, &c. &c.
Very rich bl'k and white fig'd Lace Veils, large size,
Super blond Gauze do. white and green,
Beautiful Adelaide lace Collars and open Capes,
Rich gauze Hdkfs, Marabon, scollop and crape do.
Do. do. Scarfs, Prague and Damask Hdkfs.
Rich scarlet, black and white merino Shawls, extra large sizes and very cheap,
Thibet wool and worsted Shawls, printed borders,
Gentlemen's silk and patent gum elastic Suspenders,
Do. silk Hdkfs.
Ladies', Gentlemen's and Misses' silk, cotton, and worsted Hosiery, assorted, do. do. Gloves and white Berlin do.
A very extensive selection of Silks, unusually low, including all the most fashionable colours,
Favaroni's best Italian Lustring, Matteoni's do., superior lustre,
Gros-de-Naps, Swiss and de-Berlin, of all colors and shades, cheaper than any before offered in this market,
Pink, green, yellow, white, blue, and straw colored Florences and Satins,
White and black Satin, green Silk, suitable for Calashes; do. black Serge,
White and yellow marking Canvass, patent Thread all colors,
Best Italian sewing Silk; Saddler's do. and Twist do
Cap and bonnet Ribbons, a great variety; Taffetas and Gauze do.
Rich Belt Ribbons; bonnet Wire and Trimmings,
3 cases fine Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets, some entirely new style, very cheap,
Imitation Flowers, a great variety,
Worsted & silk Braids, silk Cords, Gimps, Ribbon-Wire, Capes, Lacets, and P. Robes,
Some beautiful (real French) 6-4 merino Cloths of the most desirable colors, for ladies' Dresses and Habits, colors warranted genuine,
Light, dark, green, brown, olive, light blue, claret, dark and fawn colored merino Circassians for dresses, very fine,
A very extensive assortment of Calicoes, selected from the *latest* importations, choice style and very cheap,
Brown and bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, *unusually low,*
Heavy Cottenades for Negro clothing,
Ladies' and Misses' prunella, morocco, seal and leather Shoes.
Gentlemen's fine Boots, Bootees, Shoes and Pumps,
Fine and common Brogans and Shoes,
Gentlemen's fashionable satin, beaver & fine fur Hats,
Ditto drab do, very cheap,
Boys' fancy Caps and fine fur Hats,
Gentlemen's heavy silk and cotton Umbrellas, finished in the best style and uncommonly cheap,
Ladies' light do. and Parasols, assorted,
Gentlemen's fashionable Stocks, a great variety and very cheap,
Perfumery, Essences, Oils, Otto of Roses, Pungents, Pomatum, Powder Puffs, vestimental Soap, Indelible Ink, &c. &c.
A general supply of Drugs and Medicines, most commonly called for,
Table Knives and Forks, a great variety,
Desert ditto, of various qualities,
Do. do. ivory handles, with best sabre blades, and balance handles in sets complete,
Do. do. lower qualities, and sets of Carvers & Steel,
Pen Knives and pocket do., a great variety, with 2, 3 and 4 blades, some very superior with pearl and shell handles,
Razors of various qualities, some superior in cases,
Ladies' best refined steel Scissors and gentlemen's pocket do.
Edge Tools, cast steel Axes, Adzes, large sizes, saw Setts, Nut Crackers, patent Augers, spike Gimlets and cast steel Awls,
Locks, iron rim, closet, bastard and fine plate cupboard, till and chest, brass do. and Padlocks,
Cast steel Plane Irons, coach Wrenches & Bed Keys,
Knobs, plated, brass and glass, a great variety,
Cloak and curtain Pins, Escutcheons and do. Pins,
Hinges, Pullies, powder Flasks, shot Belts, sportsmen's Bags, gun Locks and Worms, percussion Caps, screw Drivers and wood Screws, brass Nails and brass stair Rods and Eyes,
Hand and mill Saws, c. & s. Files, Hammers,
Bells, polished house, sleigh, band and cow Bells,
Snuffers, Trays and steel do., japaned Trays, Waiters and bread Baskets,
Tea Kettles, Britannia coffee and tea Pots,
Plated and Britannia tea and table Spoons,
Steelyards, Squares, iron steel blades and Compasses,
Tin and brass Cocks keyed, some extra large sizes, for Hydrants, &c.
Full plated stirup Irons and bridle Bits,
Saddles and Bridles, extra stirup & bridle Leathers,
An assortment of gig, riding and sportsmen's fancy Whips,
Crockery Ware, some elegant sets of China, 72 pieces complete, smaller do., a great variety and unusually cheap.
A very extensive assortment of plain and rich cut Glass Ware, comprizing a variety of articles rarely to be found in this market.

☞All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash.

Fayetteville, N. C., August 28, 1830. 94tf.

MORE NEW BOOKS, &c.

J. HALE has just received, Containing, by the author of Vivian Grey; Pen by Miss Austin; Henry Masterton; Tales of the ber Spa; Bush on the Millenium; Art of being py; Watson's Theological Dictionary; Americ manac for 1833; Christian Offering; Bennet ters; Buck's Dictionary; Mrs. Edgworth's P The Comforter; Voyages and Travels; Scott's mentary at $8; Coke upon Lyttleton; Madd Chancery; Form Book of the U. States; Life of son and Clay; Life of Paul Jones; Robbins's Jou Rowlett's Interest Tables; Shuckford's Connec Cotterell's Prayers; Alexander's and Brown's Dictionaries; Gentleman's Pocket Farrier, Bee Sermons on Intemperance; Court and Camp of aparte; Memoirs of Empress Josephine; Dis Physician; Benjamin's Carpenter's Guide; Ra Campbell's Poems; Singer's Own Book; Ma Letter Writers; Miller's Ruling Elder, and C Government; Saint's Rest; Baxter's Call, Sp Little's and Handel and Hayden Music Books thodist Discipline; Bennett's & Tyreman's Jo McIlvaine's Lectures on the Evidences of Ch ty; Chapman's Sermon's; Bibles and Prayer bound together, beautiful Pocket Bibles; Christ; Life of St Paul; Cruden's Concor Sketch Book; Pulpit Assistant; Federalist; Grammar and Dictionary, McDowell's and Un ble Questions; Shorter Catechisms, and Key Christian Lyre; Hymn Books great variety, pointed Pencils; Blank Books, &c. &c. A assortment of School Books, Maps, Bonnet B

January 1.

NEW GOODS.

C. P. MALLETT has just received his Fall & WINTER GOODS, consisting in part of

Super & common Cloths, Cassimeres & Sat
Domestic Sheetings and Shirtings,
Cotton Yarn, No. 5 to 10,
Dorchester Bedtick,
Domestic Ginghams,
French do., a variety of patterns,
Rowen Cassimere and Cantoon Cords,
Light fancy Calicoes and Prints,
Linen cambric and cotton Hdkffs.
Fancy palmerine and gauze do.
A general assortment of Drillings,
White, buff, and fancy Merseilles,
Circassian and Bombazets,
Cotton Ferrets and quality Binding,
No. 1, 2, 3 weeding Hoes,
Gilburt's and Taylor's Axes,
Hooks and Hinges—Trace Chains,
A good assortment of stock, plate and knob and Latches,
Chest, drawer, cupboard and pad Locks,
Knives and Forks, and pocket Knives,
A general assortment of Carpenter's Tools,
Cotton and Manilla Cordage,
A supply of fine Hats, Shoes and Trunks,
Saddles, Bridles and Valisses,
Seidlitz and soda Powders,
Dye Stuffs, Paints and Putty,
Brown, fancy and maple Soap,
Opodeldoc, Preston Salts and Rose,
Cocoa, Mace, Cloves, and Cinnamon,
Race and ground Ginger,
Pine apple Cheese,
Bunch and bloom Raisins,
Window Glass 8x10 and 10x12,
Dupont's Powder, Lead and Shot,
Imperial and Hyson Teas,
Loaf and brown Sugar,
Coffee, Molasses, Salt, Iron, &c. &c.

Nov. 20.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his and the public that he has now on hand receiving a general assortment of

GOODS,

In the Store of the late Thomas Fuller, and all those wishing to supply themselves with the lowing articles to call and examine his stock, intends to sell at the lowest market price for ca produce:—

15 Hhds. SUGAR, Porto Rico and New Or
5000 lbs green St. Jago Coffee,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron,
German, Blistered and Cast Steel,
192 pieces heavy Dundee and Tow Bags
100 coils Bale Rope,
200 sides best sole Leather,
500 lbs. Harness Leather,
300 lbs. Skirting and Bridle Leather,
50 Hhds. bright retailing Molasses,
600 bushels Alum Salt,
600 bushels Cadiz do.,
126 sacks Liverpool do.,
50 kegs Nails and Brads,
10 bags Spice,
5 do Pepper,

An assortment of Dry Goods, Shoes, Hats, nets, Hardware, Cutlery, Blacksmith's Tools, and Wool Cards, ready made Clothes and Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs, Loaf Sugar, &c

JONES FULLER.

October 29. §4-tf.§

Coffee, Sugar, Teas, Wines, And old Liquors, &c. &c.

THE Subscriber is now receiving and offering for sale the following articles, viz:

75 Bags Porto Rico COFFEE,
20 Hhds. St. Croix, P. R. and N. O. Sugar,
Fresh Imperial, Gunpowder, Souchong, and Young Hyson Teas, in half and quarter chest canisters suitable for families,
Choice *old* Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, L. P. and Madeira, Muscat and Malaga Wines,
Superior *old* Port, Champaigne and Claret,
Old Cogniac Brandy (Seignette Brand) in pipes quarter casks, warranted pure as imported
Holland Gin (Swan Brand) old Jamaica Rum Monongahela Whiskey, of excellent flavor
Fresh Raisins, Soft shell Almonds, Nutmegs, Oil, Cloves, Cayenne Pepper, Race Ginger, Cassia, Pimento, and London Mustard,
London Brown Stout Porter in pint & quart bottles
Philadelphia do do and Ale in do,
Stoughten's Bitters, fresh Lime Juice and Lemon rup, Sweet Chocolate and fine Table Salt Boxes,
Demyjohns assorted sizes, Wine and Porter Bo
25 Barrels double refined Loaf Sugar,
50 do Loaf and Lump do,
125 kegs cut Nails and Brads assorted,
15 bags English and American Wrought Nails ass ed,
Duponts' Powder, bar Lead, and Shot,
3500 lbs. Sole Leather, small sides weighing to 18 lbs.
25 Boxes Soap, White Lead, Paints, Window G
5,000 Spanish Segars, Saunders *best* Chewing bacco,
Scoteh and Maccaboy Snuff, Indigo, Chalk, Copp Spanish White, Saltpetre, Alum, Spirits Turpentine and Lamp Black, &c. &c.

ARCH. CAMPBELL

Fayetteville, August 28, 1832 §94-tf.§

DUNCAN THOMPSON,

FACTOR AND FORWARDING AGENT,

AT his old and well known STAND, two doors north of the Market House will be happy to attend to the orders of his old friends and customers and of such new ones as may think proper to favor him with their business.

Fayetteville, Oct 1, 1832. §800-tf.§

HAIR for Plaistering, for sale by

JNO. HUSKE & SON

May 9. 79-tf.